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BY-WEEKLY EDITION---PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA SUNDAY JULY 30 1905

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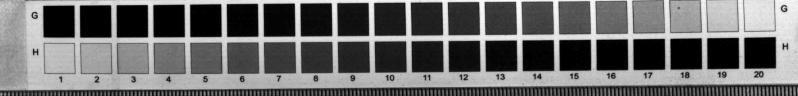
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THE AM ITA BAZ PAIRL JULY 30 1905 ceived from Mr. Lee influence Lee." It was acting on the rumour when was floating for years. He said I have not taken any steps in vindicating my charter. I said that if the rumour was years how was it that I heard nothing til Mr. Lee came. I said that if I co came to know this. That was the first time I knew of it. discussion as far as I remember. It remember the second meeting which was held on the following month. I cannot remember the details of the meeting.

Q.—What was the reason of the proposal that if Miss Mell give an undertaking to put a stop to the rumours by taking legal steps the meeting should not proceed against her any further?

(Mr. Garth objected the question which Q.—Are you sure you are correct as to the place you said you assaulted Mr. Lee? she was unaware of the stories. I thought of giving her an opportunity of ascertaining the stories and taking proper action. I therefore proposed that if Miss Mell would undertake to take suitable action to stop the rumours within three months the resolution. A.—Yes.
Q.—Was it not in your own compound?
A.—No, it was in his own verandah.
I know the actions of the committee of the club. I saw all those letters the Secretary wrote. I did not go to see any person.
Several people came over. I did not see any members of the club. From what I understood there were only two members
Mr. Palit was an ex-officio member.
Q.—Do you know Mr. Shore's writing? til Mr. Lee came. I said that if I could not find out the nature of the rumour what action could I take. Mr. Thompson asked me "who had told you." I said Mrs. Delvinge had told me. She was told by her husband who did not care to repeat it to her. I added that I went to Mr. Lee and asked for an explanation. He refused to give any. Mr. Lee said that he did not say "stand by." I said "you can not deny it." Mr. Lee did not do anything. Mr. Thompson then offered the meeting to be adjourned if I undertook to take any step in the civil court. I said how could I deny them when I did not know what they were. I went to Mr. Shore and he refused to give any explanation. I went to Mr. Lee and Mr. Justice Stephen.) the rumours within three months the resolution of the committee expelling her should be postponed again. It was not seconded. That was not the custom. Miss Mell said she was unable to take such action. Then the Maharaja made a proposal. I made the proposal and it was put to the vote and carried two voting for Miss Mell. Mr. Lee was present at that meeting. He did not give any vote. Miss Mell never asked me privately as to the nature of the rumour. Mr. Dumbel is the uncle of Miss Mell. No one on Miss Mell's behalf did apply to me to ascertain the truth. I heard from Mr. Delvinge himself that Mr. Lee had made certain communication to him. I am not senior in service to Mr. Delvinge. Before the assault I had conversation with Mr. Lee with reference to Miss Mell. It was while I was travelling from Dacca to Mymensing, in the train. FOR SLANDER. any further?

(Mr. Garth objected the question which was disallowed by Court.)

So far as I remember there was a discussion if she took any legal steps they would not proceed any further against her. Mr. Thompson proposed and I seconded that the decision of the committee should be RY MELL VS. WILLIAM HERBERT LEE. orth and Mr. Zorab instructed by Orr Dignam and Co. appeared for Q.—Do you know Mr. Shore's writing? Can you recognise and say whose hand-writing it is?

A.—I dare say it is his.

Q.—Do you think it is his writing? . Hill and Mr. Gregory instructed by Q.—For what reasons do you say Miss Mell was expelled from the club?

(Mr. Garth objected).

A.—Because of the letter received from Mr. Lee and the circumstances.

Q.—What circumstances do you refer to?

A.—What happened at Mr. Lee's house.

There were rumours against Miss Mell. Mr. Hill:—We have received a telegram om Mr. Lee. He will arrive in Calcutta toght. I can not take the responsibility compromising the case in his absence.

Stephen J:—Do you make any application the matter regarding the adjournment I went to Mr. Shore and he refused to give any explanation. I went to Mr. Lee and he refused. At the meeting neither Mr. Thompson nor anybody told me anything about the rumour. The Maharaja suggested that the matter should be put to the vote. Mr. Thompson agreed.

(Witness here showed the order as to how the members sat at that meeting). My votel was not taken. Mr. Thompson said mass Mell had no vote. Mr. Thompson said mass Miss Mell over and go on the next member." All except Mr. Watling voted against me. None of them did ask me what the rumour was against me. I do not know whether they were told about it or not. None of them suggested that I should be given an opportunity of knowing the rumour. Mr. Palit recorded his own vote. There were no other members of the (Mr. Hill tendered the letter but it was not made an exhibit).

Mr. Hill.—I will ask your Lordship to mark it for identification. the matter regarding the adjournment the case? The case was fixed on Monday Rose Mary Mell. Rose Mary Mell.

In her examination-in-chief she said:—
I am the niece of the last witness. I live with my mother at Mymensingh.
Q.—What is her means?
(Mr. Hill objected to the question. The question was allowed).
She depends upon the proceeds of my brother. She had no means of her own. My mother is bed-ridden since eleven years. Since March 1900 I have been a member of the club. Mr. Roe, the Magistrate, proposed my name and Mr. Pitter seconded. I know Miss Sinner; she had been in the habit of visiting my mother. About the There were rumours against Miss Mell.

I heard the rumours from the date of my appointment or shortly after that.

Q.—Miss Mell has told us in her evidence Mr. Hill:—If your Lordship allow it to tand over till Mr. Lee's arrival, I am itirely in your Lordship's hands.

Stephen J:—What do you say Mr. Garth?

Mr. Garth:—I can not grant the autournment. I can not understand why Mr. from Dacca to Mymensing, in the train.

Mr. Iee, I think, broached the subject. I remember the purport. I was not in any way actuated at the meeting on account of the presence of the Maharaja.

CROSS-EXAMINATION. that Mr. Thompson had stated at the meeting that these rumours had been prevalent for years. Do you remember that?

A.—I cannot exactly say. A.—I cannot exactly say.

Cross-examined the witness said:—I cannot undertake to say when I first heard of the rumours against Miss Mell. I heard before the meeting. I cannot possibly give any date. I heard from various people. Mr. Lee was not the first man who told me. I am not sure who told me first. I heard from Mr. Delvinge and Mr. Palit. Mr. Palit might have invented it. I think I first heard this from Mr. Mable. I was doubtful about the rumour, I do not remember whether three days before the meeting I accepted Mrs. Colonious' hospitality. I can not remember the breakfast at all that day. I never heard her mother's name mentioned in connection with the rumour. CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Garth witness said:—Mr. Savage, the Commissioner told me that when I would arrive at Mymensing I would find there a lady, Miss Mell, about whom there were certain stories.

Q.—In the statement that he made was there any imputation against Miss Mell?

A.—No. He said that he disbelieved that Mr. Hill:-Your Lordship will remember though the case was fixed on Monday st it was merely for the purpose of an oplication with regard to commission.

Mr. Gawth:—No, No. The case was fixed I know Miss Sinner; she had been in the habit of visiting my mother. About the month of March I and my mother went to hen place. She hinted it there that there were rumours against us. I concluded it must be about me because my mother was did. I supposed Mr. Mabel dissethe rumours. Mr. Mabel was a sionary. Mrs. Sinner said "not bel." I left my mother there.

1903 I found Mr. Mabel along bedside one morning. He vote. There were no other members of station who did not attend. Before hen J:—Mr. Lee's presence is exstation who did not attend. Before the Maharaja recorded his vote he was not told, so far as I know that his name was associated with the slander. It was at any rate not told at the meeting. Since then I have been expelled from the club. I have borrowed money for the purposes of this suit from friends in order to pay costs. I have no means. I am still expelled from the club of the station did We telegraphed to him; and that.
Q.—Did Mr. Savage tell you from whom he bleard the story? Q.—Will you kindly tell me how many different stories regarding Miss Mell you this suit from friends in order to pay costs. I have no means. I am still expelled from the club. The people at the station did not call at our house since then. I have not seen or spoken to Mr. Shaw since then.

Cross-examined

by Mr. Gregory the witness said:

Mr. Lee came to Mymensing in October or November 1903 and remained there continuously up to the days of these proceedbedside one morning. He od night and went away. Then he had stated A .- I heard the rumour in connection with the name of several gentlemen. Most of them were to the effect that she had placed herself in very compromising circum-At the committee meeting Mr. Palit did mention something. He said they were true. Between the time of assault and the ost of whom committee meeting, I can not remember, whether Mr. Lee told me that the rumours were true. Mr. Thompson mentioned that to me. I can not undertake to say that Q.—From whom you first heard?
A.—From Mr. Lee's predecessor, Mr. or November 1903 and remained there continuously up to the days of these proceedings. Mr. Delvings came to Mymensing, I think in December 1903. Miss Sinner spoke to mother that there was a rumour about us. I asked her which it was. Mr. Mabel was on friendly terms with Miss Sinner. He had known us longer than Mr. Lee. Tunon. Q.—Do you swear that Mr. Tunon told Mr. Thompson said that the rumours were true. I believed that the rumours were true. Miss Mell wanted to know what the you that Miss Mell had lost her virtue?

A.—Personally he did not.

Q.—Who was the next?

A.—May be Mr. Maple or Mr. Palit.

Q.—Are they on friendly terms with Miss rumours were. I can not suggest any reason why Mr. Lee did not tell her.

Q.—You know what the rumours were?

A.—Yes.

The Maharaja was present at that meet-Mr. Lee.
Q.—So far as you know did your mother ask Miss Sinner about any particulars?
A.—Yes, but she could get no particular Mell?

A.—They are not on friendly terms with

Miss Mell. Mr. Palit is hostile.

Q.—Who was the next?

A.—A Mr. Riso. That was the last interview I had with Miss Sinner. I did not see Mrs. Mabel. Q.—Did you or your mother take any tep to ask Mr. Mabel about any partialars? ing.
Q.—Can you suggest any readon why this lady should not have been told?
A.—No. I suggest no reason.
The committee had no evidence against Miss Mell except what was said by Messrs Lee, Palit and Mable.
Q.—(Mr. Hill): Were you actuated in any way by reason of the Maharaja's presence?
A.—Not the least.
The Count then rose for the day A.—A Mr. Miso.
Q.—He suggested against her virtue?
A.—Yes, he did.
Q.—When did he tell you?
A.—About 1903.
Q.—What is he? A.—No.

During X'mas 1903 Mr. Mabel went to y mother's bedside. He was scandalising rtain ladies and my name was coupled mong them. My mother did challenge the tatements. I was not present at that time. We did not believe a word Mr. Mabel said. Mabel is not a member of the club.

I passed Mr. Lee the gentleman with was driving was a gentleman from A.—He is a jute merchant.

Something he said concerning himself.

He said that he had in his personal experience some intimacy with Miss Mell. He was an acquaintance of Mr. Palit. I did not A.—Not the least.
The Count then rose for the day.
July 27. Q.—What was his object in doing so? Mr. Garth and Mr. Zorab instructed by was a gentleman from Messrs. Orr Dignam and Co., appeared for Mr. Falkner. Mrs. the plaintiff.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Walter Gregory inspectional by Messrs. Sanderson and Co. aptess examined to-day was.

B. THOMPSON.

nation-in-chief the witness to District Magistrate of the been there since 1903.

plaintiff. I know the suit Before taken Mr. Maple to task fo stories. have heard that Mr. slandered a number of other la Q.—From whom you first hear set out in this plaint?

A.—I believe Mr. Tunon.

Q.—Is it true that Mr. Tunon.

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JULY 30, 1905.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF AMALGAMATING ASSAM WITH BENGAL DISTRICTS.

THE Government of India, we are told now engaged in settling multitude of details, connected with legal and financial administration, relating to the formation of the new Province of East ern Bengal and Assam. As we said the other day, we drew the attention of the Government to these matters just before the departure of Lord Curzon to East Ben-gal in 1904. Dr. Ashu Tosh Mukherjee, who was then a member of the supreme Council, also asked a series of questions based upon our articles, in which act only was the Government asked to produce the opinion of the High Court on the proposed transfer of the Chittagong Division to Assam in 1896 and invite fresh opinion of the learned Judges in view of the legal difficulties that might arise in the event of Dacca and Mymensing having been included in the scheme, but also to state the nature of the financial relations between the old and the new Provinces, and whe ther it was a fact that, an alternative scheme had been submitted to the authorities in which some other districts, besides Dacca and Mymen sing, were incorporated. The replies which the Government then gave will simply as tonish the public in the light of its subsections. quent conduct. For instance the following question was put to the Government of India on January 22, 1904, by 'r

M kherjee:

"Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a paragraph in the "Amrita Bazan Patrika" of the 14th January, 1904 in which it is stated that an alternative in which it is stated that an alternative scheme relating to the transfer of some Bengal districts to Assam has been under the consideration of the Government according to which, not only the Districts of Dacca and Mymensingh and the Chittagong Division are to be transferred to the Assam Administration, but also the Districts of Barisal, Faridpur, Jessore and Khoolns and the Rajshahi Division, excluding Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar? If no such scheme is before the Government will the Government be pleased to contradict the statement referred to? If any alternative scheme is under consideration of the Government will the Government be pleased to publish the details of such scheme and the reasons therefor?"

The reply of the Government was: "The

The reply of the Government was: "The attention of the Government has been drawn to the article referred to in question VII; but the proposal therein has not been before them." Thus the Government unbefore them." Thus the Government un-blushingly declared that it knew nothing about such a scheme, though, with the exception of Jessore and Khulna, all the disception of Jessore and Khulna, all the districts named therein, are going to be detached from old Bengal for the formation of the new Province! Is it not a little funny that, after having given such an answer to a plain question, Lord Curzon should fall foul of oriental diplomacy and cast aspersion upon the veracity of the

beration of the authorities, but it had not been matured when the Government was interpellated. We had our information from the highest source possible and it could not be incorrect. It is quite possible that the Government had not, when the question was asked, accepted the scheme finally; but, that is one thing, and to convey the impression that it had no knowledge of the proposal, is quite another. The manner in which the people have been sought to be hood-winked in the matter of the partition of Bengal is, to say the least, disgraceful. It will be seen that, Dr. Mukherjee challenged the Government to say "no," if no such scheme, as was published in these columns, were before it; but it did not venture to do it.

Here are a few more questions, based upon some other articles in this journal, which were asked to the Government by

which were asked to the Government by

Dr. Mukherjee on the same day:

"(a) Will the Government be pleased
to state whether the financial effect of the
proposed scheme of transfer of the Chittagong Division and of the Districts of Dacca and Mymensingh to the Assam Administration has been considered?

"(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what reduction will be effected in the expenditure annually incurred by the Government of Bengal if the scheme of transfer referred to in clause (a) be carried

"(c) Will the Government be pleased to state by what amount the gross annual re-ceipts of the Government of Bengal would be reduced if the scheme of transfer re-

ferred to in clause (a) be carried out?

"(d) If the figures furnished in answer to clauses (b) and (c) shew that the aforesaid scheme of transfer will result in a financial loss to the Government of Bengal, will the Government be pleased to state how it is proposed to recoup that loss?"

So the financial considerations which are

now occupying the time of the Government were drawn to its attention so early as January 1904; but its reply, as usual, was a characteristic one. It was this: "Any consideration of financial details, as are referred to in question VI, would be premature at the present stage. When a final decision has been arrived at, any adjustment that may be found necessary will be made in connection with the provincial settlements." This is the way with all despots. They first propose a scheme and then seek reasons for it. They build an edice first, and estimate its cost afterwards. The financial question was thus totally lost sight of, and, it is now receiving the atten-tion of the Government after the mischief

shief in a future issue. All we need say in the shape of treacherous shoals and

the cost of the Bengal districts, the districts in old Bengal will be so hopelessly to meet the cost of an administration which

fidential document, and "was written for the information of the Government only, and not with a view to publication." The reasons why Dacca has been select-Government, however, was not aware when it made that declaration, that we had in our it made that declaration, that we had in our possession the opinion of the High Court, which, it thought, it had kept securely concealed within its iron safe beyond the ken of all human beings; there was therefore a sensation and much amusement at the cost of the Government when we published the High Court Opinion almost immediately effort the Courtment's really

mediately after the Government's reply.

The opinion of the High Court describes the character of the legal difficulties arising out of the amalgamation of a backward Province like Assam with advanced districts like Chittagong, Commilla and Noakhali. Assam has its own laws and Acts; the Bengal districts have theirs. Even Sylhet and Cachar, though ceded to Assam since 1874, have not been thoroughly assimilated with its administration, because they were once Bengal districts and had the advantage of an advanced administration. On the other hand, Sylhet and Cachar have lost several privileges which they would have shared with other Bengal districts if they had not been transferred to Assam. It goes without saying that, these difficulties will be intensified manyfold now that the Government have to bring Assam and more than a dozen districts of Bengal under one Local Government.

DUTY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE DOOMED DISTRICTS.

As on the previous occasion so on the present, officials have been trying to seduce the people of Dacca away from their path of duty at this juncture. Dacca, they say, will be the permanent seat of the Government of the permanent seat of the Government of the contract o ment of the new Province, and it will look as grand as Calcutta. The value of lands in the town and its suburbs will be enhanceed hundred-fold; and those residents who have lands and who are now poor may wake one morning to find that they have become rich men. The trade and commerce of Dacca will also get a lift, and the ancient glories of this famous city will be revived. It is quite possible that some men of Dacca may swallow the bait—nay, they may even speculate on lands and houses, and build castles in the air in the same way as uncle Kalnima did with regard to the division of Lanka.

Buty by we believe, doing no no sensible men will give way to the seduc-tive words of the official he-What happened seems to be this. The scheme we published was under the delisituation. It is quite true t been set down as the capital of the new Province in the Government Resolution; but, no guarantee has been given as regards ts permanency. And even if the present Government were to give such an assurance, where is the guarantee that its successor will not alter this arrangement? When Sir Andrew Fraser sought to establish his College at Ranchi he said that the Presidency College would not be removed or destroyed during his time. When pressed hard, His Honour frankly confessed that he could not bind down the future rulers of Bengal and he was therefore unable to give an dertaking, guaranteeing the permanency the premier College in this Presidency.

And then, on what earthly ground should Dacca be the chief city of the Province when they have got Chittagong as a sea port and Shillong as a sanitarium? Dacca has got nothing to lead the Government o establish its capital there. It is on the bank of a dying, almost dead, river. The manufactures for which Dacca was once noted no longer exist. The weavers or the Tantees of the town who were millionaires in days gone by are now starving. Its climate is wretched and it is an abode of cholera and small-pox. Then if Allahabad is so near to Calcut, it is, because, it is the chief city of a mind and Urdu-speaking people. The is, however, no reason that, the capital of another Province should be at Dacca which is so close of the imperial city, when Bengalee is the common language of both East and West common language of both East and West

Shillong and Chittagong, on the other hand, have their special advantages. There is no doubt that, like the North-Western Province, the North-Eastern Province going to be created for some political reasons. The idea emanated from the same party, Lord Curzon, of founding a North-West, and also a North-East Province in India. If Russia and the border-tribes can threaten India from beyond the Himalayas, the French, the Chinese nay, even the Japanese may also prove a source of trouble in the North-East. From this point of view Shillors and the hand of the source of the so long ought to be the chief seat of the ?overnment. The tea-planters of Assam are also a powerful factor in the arrangement; and Shillong will suit them better than any other place. If therefore it is stated that Dacca is to be the capital, it is only to kill

As for Chittagong, it is a capital place for the British merchants. Chittagong is not only nearer to England than Calcutta, els bound for Chittagong from We shall discuss the nature of this mis- England have not to encounter those dangers

triby [1 in the cost of the Bengal districts, the districts in old Bengal will be so hopelessly European merchants on the question of the crippled financially as to be totally unable to meet the cost of an administration which was previously maintained by seventy-five millions of people and will now have to be maintained by fifty-four.

was previously maintained by seventy-five to oppose the measure. Our honest committee to oppose the measure. Our honest committee to oppose the measure. was previously maintained by seventy-five millions of people and will now have to be maintained by fifty-four.

Here is another question asked by Dr. Mukherjee:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true that the Calcutta High Court and all District Judges in the Chittagong Division were consulted on the subject of the proposed transfer in or about the year 1896? If so, will the Government be pleased to direct that their opinions be published or laid on the table?"

The reader will remember that the Government refused to publish the opinion of self and Government will never care to ernment refused to publish the opinion of drawing British merchants to enrich it the High Court, saying that it was a con-

> ed as the temporary chief town of the new Province ought to be plain to the meanest intelligence. In Eastern and Northern Bengal Dacca is the biggest town now avail-able. It has also a Nawab who has a fine palace to accommodate the Lieutenant-Governor. A few respectable houses are also available there for the accommodation of other high officers. In this way, Dacca may very well be used as a temporary seat of Government till a new Belvedere and other buildings are erected either at Chittagong or at Shillong, or at both. The other object of making Dacca the immediate seat of the Government is to tickle the vanity of its people and disarm their opposi-tion to the measure of partition. Surely, the leading men of Dacca are too intelligent

the leading men of Dacca are too intelligent to be able to understand all these tricks. Indeed, the sop is so transparent that even a dullard can see through its hollowness.

The people of the doomed districts should also remember the dismal prospect that lies before them. Have they any idea of the huge nature of the cost, initial and permanent, that will be fastened upon them? We have already pointed out several times in these columns, that, the cost of erecting new buildings alone will cost of erecting new buildings alone will be over a crore of Rupees. As regards the cost of maintaining the new Lieutenant-Governorship, well, if the seventy-eight millions of Bengal have now to maintain 280 members of the Civil Service with their subordinates, the thirty-one millions of the new Province will have to make provision for at least another two hundred Civilians with their establishments.

Let us examine the question from another stand-point. The annual expenditure of the present Government of Bengal is 5 crorers and 37 lakhs of Rupees, and this amount is raised from 75 millions of people. Judging from the assurances of cost of erecting new buildings alone will

people. Judging from the assurances of the Viceroy in his Mymensingh speech that both the new and old Provinces "would be administered by exactly the same class of officers and on the same scale of pay," and that "the Government of India undertake that no injustice or loss of advantage should ensue, and that one Province did not profit to the detriment of another," it can be safely assumed that the cost of administration, which will fall to the share of the new Province, will amount to, if not 5 crores and 37 lakhs, but something like it, say

The case then stands thus. In undivided Bengal 75 millions had to pay 5 crores expenditure of the Government of Bengal. In divided Bengal, 31 millions of the next Province, that is to say, less than half of that number, will have to raise 4 crores or more every year for the same purpose! Besides, they have to pay the initial cost of building the Province which may be one, or two crores or more. Now, remember, every pice of this enormous cost will be realize from the people of the new Province, including those of Dacca. So, even if Dacca is made the capital, the burden of cost will prove simply ruinous to the latter as well as to the inhabitants of other districts. By fastening a Lieutenant-Governorship, a Council, and a Board of Revenue upon the people of the new Province the Government of India have thus done them the greatest injury possible. They have simply paved the way for the ruin of the Province; for, it will be impossible for the new Local Go vernment to raise such a huge amount as four crores annually, to meet the cost of administration, without resorting to fresh taxation, or demolishing the Permanent Settlement, or starving all useful works. What the duty of every Bengalee under

these circumstances is we need hardly point out. If there is any one in East or North Bengal, who thinks of supporting the measure, because the Government of India have given the new Province a Lieutenant-Governor with a Legislative Council, he will not only lay the axe at his own feet but do the greatest disservice possible to his mother country. The example of Sylhet and Cachar should also present a dreadful object-lesson to those who have not yet been able to realize the disastrous results which are bound to follow by Dacia and other Bengal districts being weighted with Assam. It is, however, gratifying to find that all the titled aristocracy of Bengal have combined to enter a united protest against this revolutionary measure.

SYMPATHY AND BRUTE FORCE. WE are glad to learn that Lord Curzon is improving fast from the shock which his is improving fast from the shock which his system received, and which laid him prostrate in bed. His Lordship had good cause to be not in the best of spirits, and thus feel unwell, both in body and in mind. Lord Curzon, though a gifted being, enjoying greater authority than even the Czar of all the Russias, is yet, like the meanest of men, subject to the ills that surround common humanity. He has his surround common humanity. He has his head-aches, his worries, his aspirations and disappointments, his quarrels and humiliations. So he should be weighed in the same scale in which ordinary mortals are weighed, the better man, more we only of his posi-

opportunity to say something grand regarding Lord Curzon, and he found it as soon as Sir Henry Fowler amended his declaration, namely, that the Viceroy, in his opinion, was not "offensive" but "un-constitutional" in his speech which, it is believed in certain quarters, was malici-ously brought to the notice of Mr. Brodrick by the late Liberal Indian Secretary of State. The "Times," commenting upon it, says that as Lord Curzon was "the greatest of the representatives of the Crown" the Home Government should not have involved themselves in a quarrel with him.

The "Times" apparently means that not only is the position, held by Lord Curzon the "greatest," but he himself is the greatest of all the Indian Viceroys. If so, that is an additional reason why he should treat the hundreds of millions placed at his disposal with a consideration worthy of his exalted position. Has Lord Curzon done it? Has he accorded them a treatment which even an ordinary man would ment which even an ordinary to deny to have considered it shameful to deny to have considered it shameful to deny to his fellow-beings? Lord Curzon is "the greatest of the representatives of the Crown." But, alas! the way he has caused indescribable distress to the millions committed to his charge by needlessly trampling down their long-cherished feelings shows that he did not deserve to be so exalted over his fellows. Judging from his acts, it seems, Lord Curzon is not even aware of the awful nature of the responsi-bility that rests on him.

In a story by Scott the heroine is made

to praise her lover, a gay Lothario, in a extravagant manner. Says the heroine in effect to him: "I freely admit there is scarcely a man more blessed than you are. You are handsome and brave. You are the best soldier in the country, and one of the greatest statesmen that the nation has produced." Gay Lothario is delighted and mutters out a reply: "You make me blush, though, at the same time, you make me the happiest man in the world. Am I really so perfect? I was not aware of it before." The heroine replies: "Yes, I readily concede that. You possess several high qualities, but I have yet to concede

that you have a heart."

If Lord Curzon is called by the envious people a superior person, there is no doubt he is really so. None but a superior person could acquire the position he did at such an early age. We concede to him many high qualities—a fine presence, extraordinary powers of elegannes deep traordinary powers of eloquence, deep diplomatic tact, high ability and so on; but we are afraid he does not possess a large fund of generosity and sympathy for his fellows. What does his Bengal parti-tion measure show? Why did he introduce it? Was the Government of Bengal falling into pieces? Were reason and justice on his side? Did the people, on whose behalf he inaugurated the measure, demand the dismemberment of the Province? No, it was a piece of needless cruelty. It was an unjustifiable measure which could not be defended on any rational ground. The whole nation protested with one voice; and His Lordship's reply was to hurl it at their devoted heads!

Well, the measure proves only this that,

His Excellency could trample, unmoved, the sentiments of a whole nation under foot, utterly regardless of the misery thereby caused to fellow-beings whom he should nourish and protect. Not that right is or his side but because he is dressed in authority from the sole of his feet to the top of his head, which, as loyal subjects, the people are bound to obey. The attitude of Lord Curzon towards the law-abiding Indians shows that, if he is a gifted man, he is wanting in the greatest virtue in a ruler,—sympathy for fellows and respect for public opinion.

Lord Curzon admits frankly enough that his measure has called forth strong opposition from the people. Why then force it upon them? And is His Lordship going to force it, because, to quote his words, "the eternal moralities of truth and justice" are on his side, or because, the authority of brute force is in his possession? There are sixty millions of Bengalees whose destinies are in his keeping. He is fully aware that they consider the partition of Bengal as the greatest calamity that can befall them. But what of that? His Lordship utterly ignores their earnest protests, because, they are loyal, and because he has seventy-two thousand British bayonets to enable him to coerce them into submission, if necessary!

We can guarantee that no one will be more indignant than Lord Curzon himself if he finds some one, in charge of a large number of enchained and obedient dogs. applying his lash upon these creatures without rhyme or reason, the only protest uttered by them being their howls, which howls however do not touch his heart at all. Nay, the more they howl the more lashes they receive. The Bengalees are however the fellow subjects of Lord Curzon. There is very little difference between an average Englishman and an average Bengalee. The only weapon in the hands of the people here to protect themselves against unjust measures is to enter protests against them. But the more they protest, the greater is the determination of Lord Curzon to stifle their voice by thrusting his measure down their unwilling throats. His Lordship apparently does not see that he is doing the very thing which would have roused his indignation if he had seen another man behaving in that way, not with regard to his fellow-beings but even with regard to inferior animals like dogs.

What opinion has Lord Curzon of Czar Nicholas? Suppose a ruler, with an irresistible army to help him, disregarding the wishes, feelings and cherished sentiments of millions and turning a deaf ear

tion, according to Lord Curzon the former or the latter I And what is the difference between a Sovereign like Nicholas, and a Viceroy of India who treats the three hundred millions of souls in his charge like a flock of sheep? What Lord Curzon has succeeded in doing, any man, however inferior his ability, could have done easity,

ferior his ability, could have done easity, with seventy thousand bayonets to back him. Nay, even Mr. Brodrick could have done it if he were the Viceroy in India!

It is said despotism is an indigenous product of Asia. Well, possibly Harun-ul-Rashid was a tyrant. His son was also a tyrant like him. Because his mistress complained to him (falsely) that she lad fallen in the streets and hurt her cheek (the real cause of hurt being that she had allowed a silk-vendor to bite her cheek for a piece of silk fabric)—he swore that he would, on the following day, hang all he would, on the following day, hang all the sweepers of Bagdad, the capital city.

The sweepers, however, were not hanged through an accident; inasmuch as the Prince came to know that his mistress had spoken

a falsehood to deceive him. Now suppose the Prince, on the following day, had actually caused the innocent sweepers to be beheaded or hanged on the mere accusa-tion of his mistress, would he have acted like a just man? Can Lord Curzon up-prove of the principles of this prince, wno shewed such disregard to the rights of his fellows?

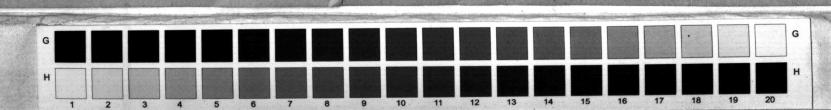
Lord Curzon, in short, has thrown the Lord Curzon, in short, has thrown the sixty millions of Bengalees into a paroxysm of grief, and this his Lordship knows. How could he do it? His Excellency could do it, because, he had seventy-two thousand British soldiers, maintained by the Indians, to help him, and also because the people would never disobey constituted outbority. In other words, he succeeded authority. In other words, he succeeded in doing it because of his possession of irresistible brute force, and because of the gentle and law-abiding character of the people, whose only instrument of defence is protests, which protests, however, make no impression upon his heart, because, it is devoid of sympathy for his fellows.

So Mr. Balfour, as every body suspected, has not resigned, and the tottering Ministry yet stands! Mr. Brodrick will thus remain the master of Lord Curzon, at least till autumn next, when the dissolution of Parliament is expected. It is believed generally that the present Secretary of State is capable of any amount of rudeness, utterly ignoring the consequences of his acts. It was apprehended that having secured the support of many influential London papers, he might take advantage of his position to pour vuals of concentrated vitriol over again upon the devoted head of Lord Curzon. Possibly apprehending such a disaster, the friends of his Lordship have raised the cry beforehand that, if Mr. Brodrick were to repeat any such thing, the Viceroy would directly tender his resignation. It is believed that a cry like this might frighten Mr. Brodrick into silence and lead him to let Lord Curzon alone. We have yet to see how far this manœuvre on the part of the partizans of the Viceroy will succeed.

In the meantime, it will strike many that In the meantime, it will strike many that in this controversy, one fact has been brought to glaring prominence. It is that the Viceroy is as much the humble subordinate of the Secretary of State as the Lieutenant-Governors are of the Viceroy. True, in administrative matters, the Viceroy is a subordinate of the Indian Secretary of State; but it should be remembered that the former represents the Sovereign, while the letter does it not. In short, Mr. Brodrick latter does it not. In short, is only an ordinary minister of the Home Government, possessing no sovereign rights or royal prerogatives like Lord Curzon. When the present King-Emperor was here When the present King-Emperor was here as the Prince of Wales, the point was hotly discussed as to who should take precedence in the various necessary functions to be performed on the occasion—the then Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, who, though a subject, was the representative of the Sovereign in India, or his Royal Highness who though not representing the Sovereign, was the future king of England? It was, we believe, at last arranged that they should have equal honours, none claiming precedence over the other. Surely, if the then Secretary of State had been in India, he would have never been given the distinction allowed to Lord Northbrook as Viceroy.

Such is the exalted position of an Indian Viceroy, which is now in the keeping of Lord Curzon. There is no doubt that by submitting tamely to the treatment accorded to him by Mr. Brodrick, Lord Curzon has immensely lowered the dignity of the post of whose present custodian he is. If, under the constitution, it was his duty to obey the orders of the Secretary of State in certain matters, well the only course left to tain matters, well, the only course left to tain matters, well, the only course left to him was not to carry them sacrificing principles and honest convictions but to give up his post as a protest, and thereby preserve his own reputation as well as the dignity of the Viceroyalty of India. That was the course adopted by all previous distinguished Viceroys like Lord. Northbrook, who, when they came into conflict with the Secretary of State, did not stick to their office to receive a good heating and then kiss the rod, but did not stick to their office to receive a good beating and then kiss the rod, but, at once sent in their resignation and thereby kept the dignity of the post of the Viceroy and their own reputation unsullied. Lord Curzon had also his opportunity, but he has lost it. The result is that, with his own humiliation his Lordship has also brought humiliation upon the position of the Indian Viceroy which is practically next to that of the King-Emperor,—a result which he might have easily averted by cutting off his connection with the Government of India as soon as he discovered that Mr. Brodrick was viciously disposed and would have his pound of flesh at any cost.

When the people wanted to know all about the Calcutta Improvement scheme, the Government did not care to listen to them. Now that the whole country is absorbed in the partition question, the Government has been good enough to place it before the public. There is, however, very little progress made towards the completion of the project. It is practically in the same state that it was three or four years ago. The Improvement scheme, as the reader is aware, means the opening out



of 151 miles of roads, 60 feet wide, some running North and South, and others run-ning hast and West, with diagonal connections. It also means the provision of open spaces. And this will cost Rs. 832 lakhs. From this one can form an idea of the capital expenditure that will have to be incurred for constructing an entire Province like Eastern Bengal and Assam. But where is this sum of Rs. 832 lakhs to come from? That is the point before us all. The Doctor in Gil Blas knew only one remedy for all diseases; it was blood-letting. The Government similarly knows one method for meeting the cost of its projects—blood-letting, that is to say, pumping out more and more blood from the people. But have they not been already bled to death? The Government names a number of taxes which, it ment names a number of taxes which, it imposed, will, says the Government, remove all financial difficulty. And we are confronted with this formidable array of

"(1) Transfer duty of 1 per cent.
on sales and gifts, estimated to yield Rs.
2,60,000: the duty may be raised to 2 per
cent; (2) Petroleum tax at 4 annas per 10
gallons estimated to yield Rs. 1½ lakhs;
(3) Jute tax at ½ per cent. on the value of
exports, estimated to yield Rs. 5 lakhs; (4)
Additional Income Tax of half-a-pie per
rupee not leviable on only the interest on
Government securities, estimated to yield
Rs. 2 lakhs; (5) Special owners' rate of 1
per cent. on rateable value to be assessed
exclusively on owners, estimated to yield Rs. 2 lakhs; (5) Special owners rate of 1 per cent. on rateable value to be assessed exclusively on owners, estimated to yield Rs. 2,400,000; (6) Succession Duty of 5 per cent. on the market value of immoveable property, estimated to yield Rs. 6,50,000; this is not approved by the Advocate General on account of the difficulties in the way of realisation by reason of the joint family system, and the Government of India too is not in favour of the Duty; (7) Railway terminal tax of one-half anna per head on railway passengers arriving at or leaving the Calcutta stations, including Howrah, estimated to yield Rs. 2½ lakhs: this tax will fall largely on the poor who, the Government thinks, must not be allowed to escape scot free; to prevent unfair competition, a similar tax will be imposed on passengers by river steamers; (8) License tee on import of timber and firewood, at Rs. 5 per ton on timber, and annas 6 per Rs. 5 per ton on timber, and annas 6 per ton on firewood, as in Madras, estimated to yield Rs. 12 lakhs net per annum; (9) Tax on animals slaughtered for food esti-

Tax on animals slaughtered for food estimated to yield Rs. 1 lalsh per annum."

Then the persons whose land is improved are expected to repay to the Trust Rs. 336 lakhs capital, while those who are served by the housing operations will pay Rs. 3 lakhs per annum, i.e., Rs. 2 lakhs per annum (sufficient in 60 years to repay a loan of Rs. 42 lakhs) and the cost of management (Rs. 1 lakh per annum). The capital outlay may, therefore, be regarded as thus distributed:—Persons directly benefited Rs. 336 plus 42 lakhs equal 378 lakhs of rupees. Residents of Calcutta 394 lakhs. The general tax-payer 50 lakhs. Total 822. It is thus all right in paper. But where will be the glory of Calcutta when the new province is created and Chittagong made province is created and Chittagong made its capital? Half of the trade and commerce of the imperial city will vanish and Calcutta will dwindle into a second-rate town. The Improvement Scheme is thus not likely to come before the public again.

The most natural arrangement would be to make the natives of India defend their own country, but to this proposal the Anglo-Indian statesmen will never agree. They have introduced a system of rule in which they themselves have no faith,—for they know it does not deserve to command confidence—and hence they do not trust the Indians and have to rely upon white merceneries. The inevitable result is that they have to induce Tommy Atkins by sundry have to induce Tommy Atkins by sundry temptations to come out to this country. But the latter finds on arrival here that though the Government does not dissemble its love for him, yet he is practically treated more as a prisoner than a free man. The climate again does not suit him; the neat almost roasts him alive. Besides, he was now and then to fall a victim to sun-stroke, dysentery, enteric fever, cholera, small-pox and what is more, to some loathsome and abominable diseases. He has very little amusement here; he has no domestic comfort; and he has to drag on a dreary existence. C. Swift and C. Smith, Privates of the West Riding Regiment stationed at Dum Dum, were charged with wilfully smashing a plate-glass window at the Great Eastern Hotel, before the Police Magistrate, Mr. Kingsford. The Hotel Company declared that their firm had suffered a loss of Rs. 1,000 at the hands of these and other soldiers. It transpired during the trial that the object of the soldiers was to get themselves convicted by the civil authorities and thus secure their discharge from the Army. Indeed, one of the accused openly declared that, to carry out this object, he would have stolen goods from the premises if he had found an opportunity to do so. So they are not really bad men at heart, nor thieves. They wanted to steal only to be able to get rid of their intolerable military life. Here is then an incontrovertible proof of the fact that India is sought to be defended by British soldiers who are thoroughly disgusted with their work? West Riding Regiment stationed at Dum

The "Statesman" suggests that the son-diers ought to have received corporal pu-nishment, as the three months' imprison-ment with hard labour and a fine of Rs. 75 which the Magistrate had inflicted upon perhaps is not aware that, as a lover of corporal approximent, Mr. Kingsford has the earned approximent, Mr. Kingsford reputation, though this punishment is reserved by him exclusively for "native" offenders. Fancy how unpopular is military service to Tommy! He would steal and go to jail rather than serve in the Army! The coolie recruitives, with honounable exceptions, are branded as a rascally race. But they at least do not entrap their victims for the purposes of any immoral act. But, them was not sufficient. Our contemporary the purposes of any immoral act. But, ldier has to level his gun at his fellowbeings who have never done him any harm and murder them, and also to loot and commit other atrocities when he is victorious. Tet there are hundreds of soldier-recruiters roaming all over the British Isles and inducing unwary men to enter the Army and practically damn their own, souls! We frankly confess that our sympathy is wholly with the poor soldiers who were dealt with so severely by the Chief Presidency Magical

"reform." Perhaps it was thought that no "reform." Perhaps it was thought that no good purposes were served by writing lengthy reports. Of course, the Superior has to know what his Subordinate is doing, and that for two reasons. One is, the Subordinate must be kept in check otherwise he may commit mischief. The other is, the Superior must have some work to kill time or he will suffer terribly from ennui. So a report may be necessary, but what is the good of long reports? A report from his Subordinate to the Superior may be finished in two sentences and a long report means Subordinate to the Superior may be finished in two sentences and a long report means only dissipation. Why should then lengthy reports be written and published and useless troubles and cost incurred? Is it for the information of the public? What has the Government does? The criticism of the public on these reports has not the slightest value, for it is never listened to by the Government. The big reports should be therefore abolished altogether. In this way a good deal of money may be saved which may be more profitably spent in creating new berths for "Poor Whites." In days gone by officials vied with each other in preparing their reports, and some of them gone by officials vied with each other preparing their reports, and some of them displayed wonderful tact and statesmanship. It is only report-writing that first brought Sir Richard Temple into prominent notice. So much value was put on report-writing in those days that Mr. Robert Knight, the then Editor of the "Indian Economist," was invited by Sir George Campbell from Bombay and appointed as one of the Under-Secretaries under his Government.

Our London correspondent the other day referred to the "Express" article in which the mischievous character of the Indian Official Secrets Act was exposed. But neither the "Express" nor our correspondent has been able to see the hand of retributions in the incident butive justice in the incident referred to by our London contemporary. In short, though the Official Secrets Act was manufactured to muzzle the Indian Press, yet, in the case under notice, it has been turned against the author of the Act himself! The facts are these. The "Express" is a supporter of Lord Kitchener. Its Simila correspondent was therefore practically boycotted by the Government of Lord Curzon. He was black-listed, and all outcial news was refused to him. The "Express" was naturally angry and seeking an opportunity of wreaking its vengeance upon Lord Curzon, and found one in a long telegram, which Reuter had sent to England, containing the views of the "Times of India," a Bombay paper, which has become an organ of Lord Curzon. We shall now quote the "Daily Express" of July 3, for its article is too delicious to be lost:—
"The campaign against Lord Kitchener in the case under notice, it has been turned

"The campaign against Lord Kitchener which is being conducted with such amazing and unnecessary vigour by a section of the Indian Press, culminated yesterday in the despatch from Simla of a cable message of some 936 words. The message was sent to Reuter's Agency.

"At Press rates the cost of cabling this

message works out at about £56. At full rates the cost would be £117.

"The message consists of an extract from an Indian daily newspaper, which accuses Mr. Brodrick, in his recent despatch on Indian army organisation, of seeming to "gloat over the chance of thrusting contemptuously aside the reasoned and weighty opinions" of the Indian departments which are opposed to Lord Kitchener's proposals. are opposed to Lord Kitchener's proposals.

"It is also suggested that the Secretary of State gloried in emphasising the severity of the blow" which is supposed to have been administered to Lord Curzon by the support given to Lord Kitchener by the Imperial Government; and the journal further suggests that the Viceroy has in the circumstances no alternative but to resign.

"The remainder of this 936-words message is devoted to an attack on Lord

sage is devoted to an attack on Lord Kitchener, which is so bitter as to suggest that it has been officially inspired." In this connection the subjoined letter, received by the current mail from the "Express" correspondent at Simla, will be read

with unusual interest:—

"Since telegraphing you the news of the friction between Lord Kitchener and Sir Edmond Elles, I have been in a difficulty about sending you official news.

"All the correspondents are registered, and unless we send only what the Government wishes known, we are "black-listed," and if we send news that the Government doze not wish known we are practically dedoes not wish known, we are practically de-barred from getting any news at all. "The system makes it impossible to give

reflex of actual events except by mail, and he works against the Indian papers in the same way.

"Newspapers at home have long been familiar with the methods of the Press Censor in Russia, but I do not think they are aware that the Indian Government has a system of dealing with the correspondents of English newspapers, which approximates very closely to that of St. Petersburg.

The Indian Official Secrets Act made it a grave offence on the part of an Indian

it a grave offence on the part of an Indian newspaper to publish official information not received through official channels. The Act led, and still leads, to something worse than the irregularity it was intended to

remedy.

"It leads to a state of things which involves the boycotting of Indian newspapers which fail to print what the Government desires to make public, and it also leads to the manufacture of opinion representative of nothing but the Department which

inspires it.

"Of course, there are honourable exceptions to this system of printing "inspired" opinions, but that the system exists is beyond doubt.

"The cable concerning the friction between Lord Kitchener and Sir Edmond Elles, to which our correspondent refers, was published in the "Express" of April 20. It was repeatedly denied "officially" by the Indian Government, but was confirmed in every detail by Mr. Brodrick on June 21.

detail by Mr. Brodrick on June 21.

"Our correspondent's letters throws a remarkable light upon the news which has recently been coming through from India, and will enable "Express" readers to put their own valuation upon Indian attacks on Lord Kitchener and others."

Lord Curzon in thus first accused of having obtained a complete control over Indian journals phrough the Official

The other day, we had something to say of one of the "reforms" inaugurated by Lord Curzon. The Reports of Heads of Departments are unnecessarily long, and the fiat has gone forth that they must be curtailed. Of course the real object of this curtailment of Report is yet to be known: we can only guess what led Lord Curzon introduce this "reform." Perhans it was thought that no Scorets Act, which was forced to harm the Secrets Act, and then charged with influencing them to abuse Lord Kitchener vehemently and support himself warmly in the controversy relating to the re-organization of the Army! In this cruel way Lord Curzon is sought to be deprived even of the consolation that Indian public opinion is in his favour in regardito the quarrel hethad with the Commander-in-Chief. Thus the Official Secrets Act, which was forged to harm the Indian Press, has been taken advantage of to discredit Lord Curzon himself! Of course every one in India knows that it is a lie that Lord Curzon has any control over any Indian paper, excepting perhaps the paper Indian paper, excepting perhaps the paper referred to in the "Express". But yet this lie has been set agoing in England, and no contradiction will be able to overtake and finally destroy it. The lie will go rolling from the paper to another and order. ling from one paper to another, and an impression will be created everywhere that Lord Curzon gagged the Indian press to serve his own end! Who can deny after this that there is not such a thing as retribu-

that there is not such a thing as retributive justice?

Horrible news comes from Madras.
Hungry people are flocking to the city from the villages, and are found dying and dead in the streets, and by the way-side. They are, it is said, suffering from cholera, diarrhea and dysentry, all of which, it is needless to say, are the effects of starvation. The Government was kind enough to sanction Rs. 3,000 for relief, but the amount was found quite insufficient. We think the feeding of the famished is more important work for the Government of India than the partition of a Province. A famine than the partition of a Province. A famine in Madras means a serious thing, it means the fertilization of the Province from human bones.

SCRAPS.

Our Chupra correspondent writes :- I im glad to inform you that your editorial comments on the Saran outrage case have produced the wished-for result. The case has attracted the attention of the Government of Bengal, which has called for its records. We sincerely hope His Honour will leave no stone unturned to discover the author of the dastardly outrage and punish him severely to satisfy the ends of justice.

In re the horrible outrage committed upon the young wife of one Raj Chandra De of Gachihata by a number of budmaishes, an account of which was reproduced in these columns from "New India," we are given to understand that Sir A. Fraser has sent instructions to the Inspector-General of Police to make a sifting inquiry into the matter. Mr. Radice, the District Superintendent of Police of Mymensingh, is now in Kishoregunge investigating the case against Sub-Inspector Gris Chandra,

A regrettable incident is reported from Benares. A high official while driving happenales. A high official white driving happened to meet a country bullock cart on the road. Probably the driver obstructed the road and this led the official to use his whip on the back of the driver. To add to the misfortune of the man, the whip got entangled round his neck and as the official drew it back, the man fell down from his cart on the ground and is said to have sustained injury. He was removed to the hospital where he is reported to be better now. It is not known whether the case has gone into the court of law.

The reader of the "Patrika" is aware that the Maharaja has engaged the services of Japanese, by named Ito, who has been brought all the way from Japan for the purpose. Under his direction, the boring of two wells has already been commenced. Mr. Ito has got several important implements for boring purposes in the State. The English system is much costly than the Japanese one and hence the whole of India is interested in the success of the experi-ment. In this connection, it may be noticed that a public spirited Vakil of the Bombay High Court has deputed a man to Bhavnagar to learn the secrets of the Jap-anese method of boring wells.

The London "Echo" of 3rd idem has the following:—The census, says "Amrita Bazar Patrika," shows that there are three hundred millions in India. There is no doubt, however, that three-fourths of his population get no medical aid at all. They fall sick, and, if Nature does not cure them, they quietly die, without seeing the face of a single medical man, or swallowing one drop of medicine. Yet we have at least the Lady Dufferin Fund Institution, which is a "vast organisation." If the authorities of the institution want a good occupation, let them properly utilise the fund that Pro-vidence has placed at their disposal. Pur-danashin ladies are not in need of any special female medical assistance, nor are poor women in towns. They get ample medical relief where they live. But let the poor in the interior, male and female, have some medical help.

The July number of the "Indian Review," as usual, full of interesting matters. Indian-Tat-Twam-Asi and Thought" by Mr. Kirtikar and "Aryabhata or the Newton of Indian Astronomy" y Mr. Pillai are the two most interesting papers in this number. The paper on "Imprisonment of a Governor of Fort St. George" by S. C. Ray is not only sensational, but it also throws a good deal of light on the doings of the high English officials in days gone by. The Govern-or, by name Lord Pigot, was arrested and or, by name Lord Pigot, was arrested and put to prison in 1777 under the orders of four of the members of his own Council. four of the members of his own Council, because he stood in the way of serving heir own private ends. The members were subsequently prosecuted before Lord Chief
Justice Mansfield and a special jury. The
trial was a protracted one. The jury having brought in a verdict of guilty, the
accused were fined £100 each, but as they
had amassed immense wealth in India, the
Queen Victoria's bed comfortable, secured

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

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it-vineves vd bonist London, July 7.

OPENING OF "INDIA HOUSE." There was an interesting gathering of both English and Indian ladies and gentlemen at the formal opening of "India House" on Saturday the 1st of July, 1905. The House is situated at 65, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, London, N. The afternoon being exceptionally fine and almost Indian in its character, the friends and sympathizers of the movement inaugurated by Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma came in good number. Among the guests who were received by Mr. & Mrs. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, there were present Mr. H Krishnavarma, there were present Mr. H. M. Hyndman (Parliamentary Candidate for Burnley,) Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji (Parliamentary Candidate for North Lambeth,) Mr. S. H. Swinny, President of the Positivist Society, Mr. H. Quelch, Editor of "Justice," Mrs. Despard, Mr. Lajpat Rai (Indian Delegate from the Punjab,) Mr. G. L. Diwanchand Kapur of Lahore, fr. & Mrs. P. L. Parker Mr. & Mrs. J. Co. & Mrs. P. L. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Mukerji, Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Bhisey, Mr. & Mrs. Gaurishankar, Mr. Hans Raj, Barrister-at-Law, Dr. Beramjee Darabseth, Mrs. D. P. Cama, The Rev. Dr. S. D. Bhabha, Dr. D. E. Pereira, Mr. D. K. Thakor, Mr. Dost

The proceedings commenced with a few remarks from Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, who read a telegram from Mr. F. Hugh O'Donnell, ex-M. P. President of the National Democratic League, expressing best wishes for success to the movement. He said that it gave him sincere pleasure to welcome so many genuine friends of India, and added that he owed the inception of many of his ideas for the emancipation of India to his English friends. The institution of the Indian Home Rule Society, for instance, was entirely due to a valuable suggestion from Mr. H. M. Hyndman who has distinguished himself above all as true and disinterested friend of India. The name "Indian Sociologist" was suggested by Mr. P. L. Parker whom he was glad to see that afternoon. Mr. Swinny and the other friends just mentioned had all kindly helped him with advice before the "Indian Sociologist" had its birth. It gave the speaker much pleasure to see his veteran friend Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji who, though teied down as he was, by certain political views, had the catholicity and generosity of mind to give encouragement by his presence that afternoon. The late lamented Dr. Richard Congreve pointed out that it was to the women of England and to her working-men that one must appeal for help and sympathy for the independence of Inlia. He was therefore delighted to find a representative of the women or England in Mrs. Despard, who stands out for the complete emancipation of India and to find Mr. Quelch, the Editor of "Justice," as representing the working classes of this country. Mr. Krishnavarma concluded by Library." He then requested Mr. Hyndman to be so good as to declare "India

Mr. Hyndman, while declaring "India House" open, delivered a most eloquent and sympathetic address which it is hoped will be published in extenso in the August number of the "Indian Sociologist."

Mr. Lajpat Rai who is now residing at "India House," and Mr. S. H. Swinny also made excellent speeches, and the proceedings terminated with a request from Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma to adjourn for refreshments which were served both in the House and in the Garden.

"BY ORDER OF LORD CURZON OF

KEDDLESTON." The little town of Walmer has had its excitement this week owing to the sale of much of the furniture of the Castle by order of the ex-Warden of the Cinque Ports, His Excellency the Viceroy of India. Some hard things have been said with regard to Lord Curzon's wardenship; the estrictions he introduced concerning the ground near the Castle, which has always been a sort of public playground for children, were resented, and this week's sale of furniture was severely criticised in some quarters because the historic ature of much of the furniture. This view of the case, however, is not quite just. It is customary for each succeeding Lord Warden to take over the furniture of ne Castle at a valuation, which Lord Curzon, of course, carried out. He was, therefore, entitled to dispose of the things as he saw fit. But neither he nor any Lord Warden possessed the power to sell the Castle heirlooms. The explanation offered is that as the Castle is now no longer required as a place of residence, it was decided to sell the furniture of about forty, bedrooms. Here are a few of the curious items of the sale; a fish kettle (that is, a pan for cooking fish) belonging to great William Pitt, was sold for thirty-two shillings; a stew-pan, with the Duke of Wellington's crest and initials ferched thirty-three shillimplements, with a copper pan for holding red hot ashes and a long handle in order to move it about the bed, were formerly in common use in English households. had amassed immense wealth in India, the punishment was virtually no punishment a good bargain and an object of interest for the moderate sum of five shillings. The

historic furniture was bought for the tion and remains at the Castle. There is considerable regret among the inhabitants of the ancient town of Walmer that the Castle is no longer to be a place of residence for the new Warden, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, especially as it has been proved that Lady Curzon's regrettable illness was not caused by defective drainage at the Castle. The pomp and circumstance which attended Lord Curzon's installation as Lord Warden about a year ago have been short-lived, and the Castle, which was to serve as a picturesque holiday home, has now, probably, few but painful memories for both Lord and Lady Curzon. AN ECHO OF THE INDIAN BUDGET

DEBATE AT WESTMINSTER. A few days ago the "Morning Leader." taking as its text Cononel Younghusband's taking as its text Cononel Younghusband's recent letter to the "Times" in which he protested against the tardy announcement of the views of the Government of India on Lord Kitchener's proposals after the Budget Debate, preached a little sermon on the indifference of Parliament, under Mr. Balfour's administration, to public affairs generally and to Indian affairs in particular. The Prime Minister the other day resented the charge that he treated Para resented the charge that he treated Parliament with contempt, but as the "Moraing Leader's justly pointed out, Lord Kitchener's views have been before the public for some months and yet the views of the Mohamad, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. N. R. Motabhay, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. P. Lall, Mr. Abdul Majid, Mr. A. Subrawardy, holders of the Indian Travelling Fellowships and many others.

The proceedings commenced with a few remarks from Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, T. Hugh House of Commens and yet the views of the views of the Indian delayed until after the vote on the Indian Budget had been taken at Westminster a vote favourable to the Home Government's policy. Had the views of t House of Commons, there is no doubt that they would have exerted a marked influence; but not until three days later were they made public. Such laxity, distressing as it is to India, is merely an example of the want of Parliamentary control which now marks the Balfour regime. Only the other day a keen politician remarked to me that Mr. Balfour was making himself cordially detested in all parts of the Empire; in Scotland he has confused the issue with regard to the Church dispute by dragging in the question of the Estab-lished Church; in Wales, his education policy provokes the strongest opposition, to say nothing of other matters which demonstrate incompetence and muddle every-

MISS MANNING'S ILLNESS. All who take interest in the National Indian Association and the devotion of its Honorary Secretary, Miss Manning, will be grieved to hear of her serious illness. A recent attack of pneumonia, following on previous troubles, has resulted in a breakdown of health which causes Miss Manuing's innumerable friends no small anxiety. Fortunately, she does not suffer pain, but is extremely weak. Her physical inability to pursue her usual activities on behalf of Indian students and visitors does not hinder the busy working of her mind. Her heart is in the work she has carried on for so many years, and whether by dictation, or by her own hand when she feels slightly stronger, she continues her wide correspondence and is watchful over successful in promoting sociability among the guests. The wish is general both in England and in India that the summer sunshine may do much to restore to a measure of renewed health and strength the lady whose sympathy and help are indeed a part of the life of an Indian student in England.

The many and varied interest of this veek are too wide to be included in this Letter; pressure on space compels but the briefest allusion to Parliamentary matters and the great War Lord controversy which still fills so much space in our daily and weekly papers. I enclose for the Editor's use according to his discretion a number of newspaper pronouncements on the question, as also the communications from Calcutta which have found publication here this week in the "Daily News" as to Rolt case and the monster petition to the Secretary of State for India against the partition of Bengal. We are informed by able that the conflict between the Vicehas been amicably and satisfactorily setoutery which followed, early this veek, the cabling of the long extract from he "Times of India" in support of the Viceroy, proves that sympathy in this country is largely on the side of Lord Kitchener, and it is believed that he will practically carry the day. It is well known that he Indian press supports the Viceroy, but influential people are saying that no doubt, long ere this, the Viceroy regrets that he undertook a second term of office in India.

Shanker Rampisad was charged, before Mr. Kincaid, Sessions Judge, Bombay, on the 20th instant for throwing a boy into a well. The facts of the case are that Vithal the 20th instant for throwing a boy into a well. The facts of the case are that Vithal Nathuram, a boy of about twelve years, was taken by the accused to the temple of the goddess Kadkai near Guttakdi on the evening of 29th May last, and there administered some drug to the boy and demanded his ornaments. On the boy refusing, the accused snatched forcibly two of his ornaments and tried to take off the rest. He took the boy fo a well and made him sit on the plank used for drawing water and threw him into the well. The boy fell down on his legs and remained in the water till eleven the next morning. About that time a boy hearing a noise in the well called about for help. The boy in the well was taken out by means of a "dhotur" and made over to his father. The accused made a confession before the Mamlatdar who committed him to the Sessions. The accused was convicted and sensions. The accused was convicted and sensions.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Mr. B. L. Gupta.—The Hon'ble Mr. Behari Lal Gupta, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal affairs, is allowed leave for fifteen days.

Supreme Council.—We are glad to learn that Mr. G. K. Gokhale has been nominated as additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council for the third time. His reappointment will give general satisfaction.

D. I. G. of Police.—Mr. T. C. Orr, District Superintendent of Police, Patna, is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern and Western Range, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr.

Mr. G. K. Deb's Promotion.—Kumar Gopendro Krishna Deb, District and Sessions Judge, Hooghly, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 31st March 1905 vice the Hon'ble Mr. Justice

C. B. Caspersz, on deputation.

An Offshoot of the Vauquilin Case.—An application was heard on Tuesday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, in which Mr. and Mrs. Masson, who were charged on the day before with defaming Mrs. Vauquilin, figured as complainants, charging Mrs. Vauquilin with using abusive language and criminal intimidation. The offences were alleged to have been committed when the defendant have been committed when the defendant was sitting at her place, in the Hotel Con-tinental, and the complainants were passing by. The matter was adjourned till the im

Soldiers Sent to Jail.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which two soldiers named C. Swift and C. Smith of the West Problem 1. Riding Regiment stationed at Dum-Dum, stood charged, at the instance of the Great Eastern Hotel authorities with attempt at Eastern Hotel authorities with attempt at house breaking by day came on for hearing. Accused were found guilty and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months each. They were also fined Rs. 65 each in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if realized, would be paid to the complainant by way of comprehension.

Departmental Examination.—The following rule regarding the Departmental Examina-tion Rules of Assistant Magistrates and others, 1905 is published: No Native Member of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service or the Subordnate Civil Service is liable to examination in a language which is his own vernacular. Sublanguage which is his own vernacular. Subject to the above proviso (i) All members of the above Services are required to pass by the Higher and Lower Standards in the vernacular of the district in which they may be serving and also in a second language by the Higher Standard only. Officers passing a third language examination under this rule will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 180. These rules apply to officers under 35 years of age on the 1st July 1905. the above proviso (i) All members

Curious Incident at the High Court.—Before Mr. Justice Sale at the High Court the suit of Sir Thomas Acquin Martin and others vs. Sreemutty Thakurani Debi and others was taken up. The suit itself was one of no public importance, but a rather curious incident occurred which the public will no doubt read with interest and amuse. will no doubt read with interest and amuse-ment. Mr. Gregory on behalf of the plain-tiff had called a son of the defendant as a watness in this case about three weeks ago for the propose of proving a deed of partnership which had been entered into by his mother, but on that occasion the witness suddenly disappeared from the Court. A warrant was then issued for his arrest, but it remained unexecuted for three weeks at the end of which time he came to Court and was arrested upon it. Mr. Gregory then applied to his lordship to take up the case and allow him to examine this witne This was done, but it was then found that the witness's memory suddenly failed him and he denied all knowledge of the transaction in question as well as the fact of his going to the Registry Office. Owing to the attitude taken up by the witness Mr. Gregory was compelled to ask for an adjournment to call this man's brother. The adjournment was granted but his Fordship did not believe the witness and was of openion that he had committed contempt Court and he therefore directed that the witness should be sent to prison until the Court was satisfied that he was repentant. Monday morning the witness was brought up from the Presidency Jail in charge of two warders and on being placed before his Lordship he stated that on reflection he re-membered the transaction and admitted that he had attested the document referred to on behalf of his mother. His lordship granted a decree for the amount claimed with costs and directed the release of the

Guardianship of a European Girl.-A rather interesting matter has just been dec.ded by Khan Bahadur Budruddin presiding on the Sealdah Honorary Bench, relating to a case in which, at the instance of Mr. U. H. Herdon, a driver on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, a notice had been issued upon a Mrs. Chamberlain, residing in the Narcoldangah Barracks, calling upon her to show cause why she should not be prosecu-ed, under section 211, J. P. Code, for falsely charging the complainant with kidnapping her n.ece, Miss Gladys Egerton, from he lawful protection. Mr. Khodabux, barrister appeared for the complainant, and Babu behari Lall Chunder for Mrs. Chamberlain. The latter it would appear, had brought up her niece, Miss Egerton, from the age of 18 months. The girl, who was now over 16 years of age, was employed as a typist in the Eastern Bengal Railway Office, and as usual went to work on the 1st May, but since then she did not return home. Mrs. Chamberlain reported the matter at the Balliaghatta Thana, suspecting that her niece must have been taken away by Mr. Herdon. The Police having regard to the fact that the girl was over 16 years of age took no action in the matter. Mr. Herdon thereupon moved the Magistrate for a process against Mrs. Chamberlain, under section 211 I. P. Code. The Magistrate held that the information given by Mrs. Chamberlain at the thana did not come with-Chamberlain at the thana did not come with-in the provisions of section 363 I. P. Code, nor was it given with the object of causing injury to the compainant. His Worship expressed himself perfectly satisfied that the complainant had not entitled the girl, who left Mrs. Chamberlain's house with her own free will, and of her own accord, and that Mrs. Chamberlain gave information to the Police in good faith. Under the circumstances the issue of a process, under section 211 T. P. Code, against. Mrs. Chamberlain,

Bank Rate.-The Bank of Bengal rate

Bank Rate.—The Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans remains at 3 per cent.
Registration Department.—Babu Sarab Kumar Banerjee is appointed to act as Rural Sub-Registrar, Jhalda, Manbhum, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Jotindra Chandra Mukerjee.

Commercial Class Examination.—The undermentioned students have passed the final Commercial Class examination held in April 1905:—Berat Behari Neogi and Mohit Moham Banerji (Presidency College).

P. W. D. Engineer Establishment.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the above Establishment:—Gordon-Ralph, J. B. Chuckerbutty, Srish Chunder and Addams-Williams, C. all from Assistant Engineer first grade to Executive Engineer, third grade, P. W. D.—Babu Soshi Bhusan Mozumdar, Supervisor, is transferred, from the Mahar grade to Executive Engineer, third grade.

P. W. D.—Babu Soshi Bhusan Mozumdar, Supervisor, is transferred, from the Mahanadi to the Pusa Division. Babu Bhusan Chandra Banerjee, Sub-Engineer, third grade, Rajshahi Division, is granted an extension of privilege leave for thirteen days. Munshi Kudrat Ali, Overseer, 2nd grade, Gandak Division, is granted privilege leave for three months. Babu Monmotho Kumar Bose, Overseer, lst grade, Champaran Division, is granted privilege leave for two months and 21 days.

Subarban Drainage.—For Subarban Drainage, Main Sewer No. 2 from Puddapukur Road to Chuckerbere Road, North, pieces of land Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17-1, 18 Puddapukur Road, 46-1, 46, 40, 39, 38 and 37-1 Chuckerbere Road, North, 9-1, 9, 8, 5-2, 6, 7 and 5 Madhub Chandra Chatterji 2nd Lane, and 8 and 9 Madhub Chandra Chatterji 1st Lane in Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, measuring, more or less, 8 bighas, 10 chittaks and 27 sq. ft. will be acquired by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality.

The Monsoon.—The cyclonic storm which was reported on Thursday as forming in the north of the Bay is a small one, and the centre was about 50 miles west of Chittagong. It will probably move in a northerly direction and will give moderate to heavy rain to Lower Bengal and Assam. Calcutta received no less than 6 inches of rain curing the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. on Thursday A strong monsoon with a heavy sea is follow A strong monsoon with a heavy sea is following in the rear of the storm, so it is likely that rain will soon become general over the whole of Bengal. The pressure gardients are very high in the rear of the storm. At 8 a. m. on Thursday the sea at Saugor Island was high; the barometer rose to 29.459 and the wind velocity increased to 19-26 miles an hour.—W. S. W.

A Charitable Institution for Boys.—We are given to understand that under the aus-

A Charitable Institution for Boys.—We are given to understand that under the auspices of the Simla "Nabya Varat Samiti" a charitable institution designated "Saraswat Vidyalaya" has been started at premises No. 14 Jelliatola Lane, Calcutta, with the ostensible purpose of giving education to those boys whose guardians and parents, through indigent circumstances, are unable to take proper care of them. The number on the roll of the institution is at present above 60, some of whom, we are told, are even supplied with the everyday necessaries of life. The Raja of Mahisadal (Midnapur) has given a small sum in aid of the institution and the authorities thereof beg for more help from the public. The Institution, it is said, mainly depends on the proceeds of a monthly magazine conducted under the auspices of the above Samiti.

"Elliott Prize for Scientific Research."—Any native of Bengal, including any Eurasian or domiciled European residing in Bengal, may compete for the prize." The endowment will have effect from the lat August 1905. The essays of competitors are to be sent in to the President, Asiatic Society, by the end of December of each year. The prize will be adjudged to the best competitor and awarded publicly at the Annual General Meeting of the Asiatic Society in February. The Trustees shall announce, in January of each year, to which of the four branches of soience the com-

nounce, in January of each year, to which of the four branches of soience the competitors for the prize shall address themselves. Preference will be given to researches leading to discoveries likely to develop the industrial resources of Bengal. In the case of no essay being deemed by the Trustees to be of sufficient merit, no prize shall be awarded, but the amount will retained, so that in any future year two or more prizes may be given, or the prize en-hanced in the case of an exceptionally good

Auditional Police Force. The Lieutenant-Governor deciares that from the conduct of the inhabitants of the villages Kalar jea, Ataskally, Matubhanga, Sapieza, Ma-oodna, Kama, Uttar Acampura, Bhbhas, Alipura, Nomala, South Daspara, Bagura, batkazal, Chur Hasnabad, Bashbaria, Casa ni, Dharuabhanga, Banajora, Goshinga, Soula, Karpurkati and Satrakandi, within Soula, Karpurkati and Satrakandi, wathin the jurisdiction of the Baural police-station, and Alipura, Paschim Alipura, Mar-mordan, Khaliskhali, Mardana, Garamii, Baragopaldi, Nal-khola, Lakhipura, Shingher Howla, Alilakshi, Guli Auliapur, Syed Jafar, Dasmina, Lamna, Dewanbaria, Chandrabal, Jafrabaj, Aulyapur and Jouta, within the jurisdiction of the Galachipa police-station, in the district of Backerguinge, it is expedient to increase the number of police by the appointment of an additional force to be quartered in the said villages at the cost of the inhabitants thereof; and directs that this proclamation shall remain in force for a proclamation shall remain in force for a period of six months from the date of enter-teinment of the said additional force, which will be notified later on

Hony. Magistrates.-The following gentlemen are either appointed or re-appointed Hony. Magistrates of the Benches against their names:—Babu Saligram Singh—Independent Bench at Banka, in the district of Bhagalpur; Babu Parbeti Charan Mukher-jee and Munshi Karim Newaz Khan Shahzadpur Independent Bench, in the district of Pabna; Kazi Alauddin—Sadar Indepen-dent Bench in the district of Dacca; Babu Hans Prosad Singh—Independent Bench at Sonbursa, in the district of Bhagalpur; Ra-Schbursa, in the district of Bhagalpur; Raja Ganeswar Pal—Sadar Independent Bench
in the district of Cuttack; Babu Gaya Frasad Chakraverty—Independent Bench at
Kishorganj, in the district of Mymensingh;
Mr. T. A. R. Robertson—Independent
Bench at Roserah, in the district of Darbhanga; Maulvi Waris Ali—Independent Bench
at Jagadispur, in the district of Shahabad;
Babu Jagadish Guha—Sadar Independent
Bench in the district of Mymensingh The Bench in the district of Mymensingh. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Kazi Zeauddin Ahmed or his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Dacca, as also that by Munshi Emdud Ali of his appointment as an Honorary Magis-trate of the Ulubaria Regular Bench, in the

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Baron Komura has arrived at New York, where the Japanese Colony welcomed him with loud cheering, the band playing the Japanese national air.

Japanese national air.

here.

London, July 26.

Mr. Sato, Baron Komura's spokesman, was interviewed at New York yesterday, and said he was confident this peace would be successfully negotiated. The Japanese would be guided by moderation, and no excessive demands would be made. The war was costing Japan a million dollars daily, and there was a feeling that there ought to be an indemnity. An armistice would probably be the first move of the negotiations.

London, July 27.

Linievitch states that the Japanese on the 24th instant landed a battalion at Castries Bay, south of the mouth of the Amur.

London, July 28.

It is definitely arranged that the Peace Delegates will said from New York for Oyster Bay on board a cruiser on the morning of the 5th August. They will lunch within Precident Peace will that day and rescaled.

of the 5th August. They will lunch with President Roosevelt that day and resail in the afternoon in despatch boats, convoyed by the crusier, arriving at Portsmouth on 7th

A version of the Japanese terms has al-

A version of the Japanese terms has already been published at Washington with some show of authority: It will comprise an indemnity of two hundred millions sterling and the neutralization of Vladivostok, against which Japan will agree not to fortally Port Arthur.

London, July 28.

In an interview transmitted by wireless telegraphy from an Atlantic liner, M. De Wille declared that there was nothing which had recently occurred in Europe which could remotely or indirectly affect the problem with which he would have to deal at the Conference.

the Conference.

Baron K omura and M. Takahira had lunch with President Roosevelt yesterday at Oyster

STATE OWN GENERAL.

but sends madt seed a London, July 24." The Government defeat was due to

The Government defeat was due to a Liberal device. Many dined out and suddenly entered the House. The Conservative Members received a "three line" whip, but many failed to attend.

London July 25.

There are endless theories as to the motives of the Imperial meeting from the natural desire of the Sovereigns to discuss the political problems confronting Europe to the design of Kaiser to combine Germany Russia and France against Japan in view of the peace negotiations.

London, July 25.

of the peace negotiations.

London, July 25.

In accordance with yesterday's threats the Opposition are obstructing business at every turn, and the Bill for dealing with the unemployed has been abandoned.

London, July 25.

Sir Henry Fowler informs Reuter that having read the full text of Lord Curzon's speech, he would withdraw the word "onton

speech, he would withdraw the word "orlinsively," used in his question regarding the
speech, and substitute the word "unconstitutionally."

London July 25.

The "Times" referring to Lord Curzon's
speech and the peremptory Language of
hir. Brodrick's despaton says it must have
been peculiarly value to man detending been peculiarly gailing to man defending not his own pet theory but the Constituonal rights of a great position. It seems hat there was no good reason for the Government to involve themselves in an unnecessary quarrel with the greatest of the Crown. In this case, the least said the soonest mended.

In the House of Lords last night a de-bate took place on the Shortage of Officers. Lord Donoughmore said the War Office was examining into the matter in great detail, and steps were also being taken to ensure the sufficiency or Staff Omcers. Lord Litcheners proposed Staff College in India would, he said, benefit the British Army to a considerable extent.

Famine threatens the greater portion of Russia. Good to medium crops are reported only in Poland, the Ural Province, the Steppes, Caucasus and Siberia. The majority of the peasants have no means of subsis

abound avitan Tondon, July 27. It is reported at Osaka that the Japanese, numbering many thousands, are vigorously attacking the Russian positions at Tunen.

London, July 27.

Reuter's correspondent wires from .t. Petersburg that M. de Witte, in an interview published there, said, it is reported, that the institution of the Viceroyalty in the Far East was one of the principal causes of the war, constituting a provocation to China, Japan, Great Britain and America. It corresponded neither to the real strength nor to the true in terests of Russia in the Far East, particularly in the Pacific Ocean, where Russia, properly speaking, had no interests.

London, July 27.
The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a report that Sir Antony MocDonnell will resign

painelled asquit ind London, July 27. The Russians at Alexandrovosk consist of a newly arrived battalion, several hundred volunteers and eight guns. Japanese landed in the vicinity and attack-ed on the 24th instant. Two hundred pri-soners were taken, but the redoubts east of the town stubbornly resisted and were re-attacked and captured on the 25th.

General Linievitch states that the Japa-

nese on the 24th instant landed a battalion at Castries Bay, south of the mouth of the

General Sir Montagu Gerard has diad from pneumonia at Irkutsk while return-

The Russian cruiser "Kuban" stopped and examined the British steamer "Fasilka" in the Red Sea on Tuesday.

the early 2 M A B B B L B G RA M S . The covers ten A M S . To level of C M A R B B L E G R A M S . To level

INDIAN TELEGRAMS. PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.
FOUR JUDGES' APPOINTMENT.

FOUR JUDGES' APPOINTMENT.

Lahore, July 25.

It is practically settled that the four temporary Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab, sanctioned for the present, at any rate for a period of one year, with effect from October next, will be Mr. H.A.B. Rattigan, Legal Remembrancer to the Punjab Government; Mr. D.C. Johnstone, I.C.S., Punjab; Mr. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes; and Rai Bahladur Lala Lall Chand, M.A., Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab. Both Mr. Rattigan and Mr. Johnstone have acted as Judges on several occasions, and the latter is officiating as a Judge at present. Mr. Chitty will bring to his work in the Punjab, an intimate acquaintance with the law relating to mercantile affairs, and Rai Bahladur Lala Lall Chand has been for some years in the

to mercantile affairs, and Rai Bahadur Lala Lall Chand has been for some years in the front rank of the Native legal practitioners INCREASE IN RESERVES.

Allahabad, July 25.

Increase in reserves to the Native Infantry this year is 2,500 men. Beyond the number hitherto sanctioned this will probably be maintained for several years to come. A beginning has also been made with the Native Cavalry, 650 men being enrolled in reserve. enrolled in reserve.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

Mr. Greeven, I. C. S. proceeds to Simla this week per two months' special duty in the Legislative Department in connection with the revision and consolidation of the

Code of Civil Procedure.

MILITARY OFFICERS TO JAPAN.

Allahabad, July 25.

Three military officers have been selected to proceed to Japan to study the Japanese

language. P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS. As already announced Mr. Lionel Jacob As already announced Mr. Lionel Jacob
C. S. I. succeeds Mr. Sidney Preston on
the latter's retirement early in September.
Mr. Jacob is succeeded in Burma as Chief
Engineer by Mr. G. G. White, Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents
to the Governor General in Rajputana and

Central India.

Mr. White's place in Rajputana and Central India will eventually be taken by Mr. Mannins-Smith, Superintending Engineer, but has the latter officer is at present employed on a special investigation in connection with irrigation works in Rajputana which will not be completed until next March and from which he could til next March and from which he could not be moved without detriment to the work, it has been decided to send Colonel Baker, Executive Engineer at present in the Central Provinces as a temporary measure to take Mr. White's place in Raj-

measure to take Mr. White's place in Rajputana and Central India.

THE AMERICAN BOXCOTT.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN SHANGHAI.

Colombo, July 26.—A special telegram from Hongkong to the Times of Ceylon" states that the Ame-

the "Times of Ceylon" states that the American boycott is assuming serious dimensions. Compradores of the American firms in Shanghai are threatened with murder and the destruction of their homes. American gunboats at Canton are prepared to take the offensive in cases of violence.

SENSATIONAL ABDUCTION CASE.

REWARD INCREASED.

Rangoon, July 26.—In the sensational abduction case in which the daughter of Maung Ohn Ghine, C. I. E., was forcibly carried off in broad daylight by the son of a wealthy rice broker, aided by armed budmashes, no trace can be obtained of either, and the reward of Rs. 1,000 offered by the Police for the girl's restoration to her distracted mother has been increased to Rs. 1,500. The leading Counsel practising here 1,500. The leading Counsel practising here have been retained for the prosecution.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT SIMILA.

Simla, July 26. Simla, July 26.

There was a decidedly smart shock of earthquake this morning about 4 o'clock which sent a good many people rushing out of their houses. Its duration was brief, but everal persons declare it was as violent as the shock on the 4th of April.

THE PEACE DELEGATES.

g ed of access London, July 26. M. D Witte has sailed for New York. After a conference with Bar on Komura at New York. M. Takahira visited President Roosevelt to-day at Oyster Bay with reference to the Peace Conference. Roosevelt receives Komura informally on Friday.

EXTRAORDINARY KAINFALL. THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HOMELESS.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Bombay, July 26.

At Ahmedabad on Tuesday night the weather was cloudy and stormy. The total rainfall is over 40 inches. The floods in the Madhowpura suburbs are subsiding. Only a few miles have started work. The Collector has visited the damaged parts and the police keep watch. Assistance has been arranged. Over 10,000 people have been rendered homeless. The exact loss it is impossible to estimate. Prospects are favourable, unless the river is over-flooded, as is expected.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA. Plague has practically disappeared and during the week ending 22nd July, the total fell from 1,567 to 786. The Bombay Presidency now leads with 471 cases, Burna 156, the Punjab 49, Mysore 49, Bengal 24, Rajputana 16, Madras 15 and United Pro-

PARTITION OF BENGAL. FORMATION OF THE NEW PROVINCE.

The date on which the proclamation will be assued announcing the formation of the new province, "Eastern Bengal and Assam" has not yet been announced. It is understood that the necessary preliminary measures being pushed forward rapidly by the India Government the delay will be minimised as much as possible.

R. E. ESTABLISHMENT.

Allahabad, July 28.

The Army Council seems to consider the R. E. Establishment of the Home Department excessive and that it should be cut down. A committee has been appointed to examine the question. Pending their re-

examine the question. Pending their report India may be prepared to take as many officers as can be sent out.

RETIREMENT OF MR. POPE.

Allahabad, July 28.

Mr. J. Van Someran Pope, Director of Public Instruction, Burma, will be retiring at the beginning of next April.

TELEGRAMS. 10

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

The flood in the Tapte has subsided and communication with the villages on the opposite bank of the river has been resumed. Rain was general in the district. The official report states that the maximum rainfall for the week in the Surat district was 12 inches. The crops are in good condition, except in the low-lying parts, where they have suffered through the excessive rain.

HEAVY RAIN IN BOMBAY.

FLOODS IN POONA.

SEVERE DAMAGE AND LOSS.

Rain continues in Ahmedabad. Six lakhs Rain continues in Ahmedabad. Six lakhs worth of grain has been damaged, three houses collapsed, and a tank burst submerging surrounding villages. Many houses are also collapsing in other towns in Gujrat. The Railway line south of Ahmedabad which was breached temporarily has been restored and communication has been restored. Traffic between Ahmedabad, Delhi and Kathiawar are still interrupted on the narrow gauge line. Much damage has also been reported. On the G. I. P. Railway the bridge between Khandwa and Dongargaon is in danger and part of the railway bund has been washed away. Passenger trains which were stopped for 16 hours commenced on Monday morning. Goods traffic still suspended. Great floods are reported in Poona.

The following official reports are to hand: Between Mehmadabad and Barejadi, about thirteen miles south of Ahmedabad, the bund flooded and the banks were washed away on the morning of the 23rd instant. The last train that came over safely was the passenger train which left Ahmedabad at 9-5 a.m. on the 23rd. Since then up to yesterday morning no trains in either direction have gone right through, the down trains from Bombay having stopped at Meh.

yesterday morning no trains in either direc-tion have gone right through, the down trains from Bombay having stopped at Meh-madabad, and the up trains having been cancelled except one train yesterday morn-ing, which left Ahmedabad at 12, and the ing, which left Ahmedabad at 12, and the passengers of which were transferred at the site of the breach. At Ahmedabad and between Ahmedabad and Sabarmati (one station north of Ahmedabad) 32 miles of both lines have been washed away. Since the morning of the 23rd and up to the afternoon of the 24th no passengers could get beyond Sabarmati from the north or beyond Ahmedabad from the south. It is since reported that the metre gauge main line between Ahmedabad and Sabarmati was re-opened on Monday afternoon for day trains only. Intimation has been received that the uamages to the line near Mehmadabad have been repaired and that trains can now run repaired and that trains can now run-through to Ahmedabad. Passengers for north of Ahmedabad by the metre gauge-are transhipped across the break north of Sabarmati station.

An Ahmedaba telegram, dated tue 25th. An Ahmedaba I telegram, dated the 25th, says:—It continues to rain steadily and a further fall of nearly three inches was registered last night. The damage done by water getting into the grain and cloth market has been estimated at over six lakes of rupees. About three hundred runes have collapsed in Madhowpura. The Chandula tank has burst and submerged the surgonding villages.

rounding villages.

A train that was weather-bound at Ahmedabad since Saturday last arrived in combay last night, followed by another trainwhich was similarly detained. The arrangements for the disposal of the mails to and ments for the disposal of the mails to and from places in Kathiawar arecompletely at a standstill: The Superintendent of the railway mail service is arranging to have all mails from Kathiawar opened at Wadhwan and the contents sorted and placed in bags and the contents sorted and placed in bags for the big post towns and sections. These bags will be conveyed by trollies.

CONSTRUCTION SANCTIONED.

The Secretary of State for India has The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the estimate amounting to 35,21,934, including the indirect charges for the construction of the Yen Canal to take off from the right bank of Mu River opposite the head works of the Shwebo Canal in the Burma tract of the country to be irrigated by. The canal is situated in the Yen Civil Sub-division of the Shwebo district on the west side of the Mu River. The canal will be about 33 miles in length after which it west side of the Mu River. The canal will be about 33 miles in length after which it will be continued as a distributary channel for about 11½ miles. A branch canal named Mayagan branch will take off at R. D. 89,000 and have a length of 13 miles and will then be continued as a distributary for a further length of nearly 10 miles. The total area commanded by the canal is estimated at 168.75 square miles of which half or 54,000 acres will be irrigated annually. The net revenue anticipated is 189,000 per annum which is equivalent to a return of Rb. 5.37 per cent on the total capital outlay of Rs. 35,21,984.

GAZETTA OF INDIA.

Mr. Gookhale is appointed additional member of Viceroy's Council.

The services of Captains Banard and forter and Lt. Col. Henderson all I M. Arreplaced at the disposal of the Commander-in Chief.

Lt.-Col Wyllie and Major Waller, Can-

Lt.-Col Wyllie and Major Waller, Cantonment Magistrates, are permitted to be Canto ment Magistrates on staff pay of Br.

Mr. A. M. Dunne, Registrar of Diocese C. Calcutta is granted leave, Mr. Pearson Barat-Law officiates for aim.

The services of Mr. 100 S. are

replaced at the disposal f Home Depart-Mr. Fisher, conservator of forests, central

provinces is granted three months leave and Messrs Hanies and Clutterbuck are given officiating promotion.

Mr. Grandon, conservator of forests cen tral provinces is granted three months? leave Mr. Caccia, officiating. Mr. Tottenham officiates as conservator of forests, tendent-

Mr. A. J. Scratchey becomes superintends

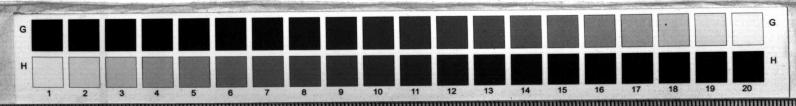
ng engineer 4th class.

Mr. Jacobs executive engineer 2nd grade officiates as superintending engineer 2nd grade officiates as superintending engineer in addition to his own duties vice Mr.

Maconchy.
Captain Williams I. M. S. agency surgeon is granted leave for three months and fifteen days.

Captain Williams I. M. S. agency surgeon is granted leave for three months and fifteen days.

The services of Capt. Lubhock Rd B replaced at the disposal of comma



TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS,

ON AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The Government of India has received the following special telegraphic reports, dated 22nd July on agricultural prospects Madras :- Rainfall up to 15th July above

Simla, July 28.

normal in eight districts; approximately normal in two districts; below normal in thirteen districts, namely Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntaz, Kurnol, Cudapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Madras, North Arcet Arcot, Malabar and South Canara. Deficiency is proportionately largest in Madras and Chingleput and following defection North-East monsoon water supplies are generally short. Cultivation figures show deficiency as compared with the five-year average in most districts. Prices are below scarcity rates in all districts; but are approaching scarcity rate in Madras, North Arcot and South Arcot. Second sort rice and three stanlard dry grains are above of equal to warning rates in all districts. There is no reason The stand grain stocks depleted. ing crops have improved by but more rain is generally wanted. depend upon further Opening of test works at present necessary; but unless well distributed rain falls vithin the next month such works may be required on small scale in parts of South Arcot, Chingleput, North Arcot, Cuddapah and

Bombay and Sindh unirrigable area: Rainfall sufficient elsewhere Inundation satisfactory. Early sown crops are flourishing generally. Stocks sufficient. Fodder supply is adequate except in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar and parts of Kurrachee and Sukkur Prices are normal and steady.

Cutch, Cambay and Baroda.—Rainfall generally sufficient, but somewhat short in parts of Baroda and Cutch Sowing in pro-

generally and completed in parts are sufficient. Prices are normal. Fodder is sufficient except in parts

Kathiawar.--Rainfall deficient in parts but sowing in progress generally. Stocks sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condi-

tion. Prices are normal.

Gujrat.—Rainfall good except in Broach where it is somewhat deficient, but sowing i in progress and seedlings in fair condition. Stocks are sufficient. Prices are normal 31 slightly above. Fodder is sufficient except in Broach, where it is deficient in parts.

Konkan, Sawantwadi and Kanara.-Rain fall late and agricultural operations consequently delayed. Sufficient rain since ro ceived and transplantation is in progress generally. More rain is wanted. Stocks and fodder are sufficient. Prices are steady.

Deccan.—Rainfall fair to good in Khan-

desh, Nasik Ahmednagar, Poona and Wes Satara; elsewhere moderate. Sowing has been retarded in Sholapur but generally is well advanced or completed and seedlings in good condition. Stocks and fodder ar. sufficient. Prices are normal or slightly

Karnatak.—Rainfall generally deficient in greater portion. Sowing retarded and edlings beginning to wither elsewhere. Sowing continues and seedlings in fair condition. Fodder is scarce. Stocks are sufficient. Prices are little above normal. Bengal.—In most of the districts in Bengal the rainfall has been above normal. the rainfall from 1st January to 19th July is in considerable defect in the districts of Bankura, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur,

on hal Parganas, Cuttack, and Barasthe greatest deficiency occurring in Muzaffarpur. The condition of the crops is fair even in these districts and there is at present no reason to anticipate any failure of crops. Prospects generally are favourable and there appears to be no cause ior any anxiety regarding the crops throughout the province. Though the last spring wheat and winter rice crops were not very good there is nothing abnormal in the prices and this seems to indicate a fair reserve of

United Provinces .- Rainfall sufficient; agricultural prospects so far good. Grain markets well stacked. Prices above normal

Punjab.—Sufficient rain for sowing was received in all districts in the second weeks of July, the heaviest rainfall being in he south-east including Hissar. The monsous, although somewhat delayed, is generally in good time for antumn sowings. It is expected that a full area will be placed under autum, crops. Stocks are ample and prices

Burma,-Latest information about monsoon and agricultural prospects is as follows: Rains broke a little later than usual but have been generally ample and well listributed and about the average. More rain is wanted in parts of Yamethin, Shwebo, Sagaing and Myingyan, but crop prospects as a whole are very favourable. Stocks of grain are ample, Prices are somewhat above normal in Lower Rurms owing to manipulanormal in Lower Burma owing to manipulation of speculators but below normal in Upper Burma. No distress is apprehended

in any part of the province.

Central Provinces.—The rains began very late and on that account the total fall since June 1st is everywhere below the normal and in most places very far below it, but during the last three weeks the fall has as a general rule been ample and well distributed while the continuous cloudy weather nas been beneficial and at the present moment prospects are nearly everywhere excellent.

More rain is required in places and particularly in parts of the Jubbulpore Division and Chanda while in Raipur a break would come. Sowing of autumn crops are

has begun. In Chattisgarh the success of the early rice crop is already assured. The level of prices indicates that stocks of grain are sufficient. Prices are considerably higher than at the same period last year but do not vary much from the average of the last five years being more frequently below than above it.

Assam.-Agricultural conditions and prospects may generally be considered as normal. The weather has been peculiar and there are areas in which rainfall has been insufficient. The rice crop is some what below normal in the Upper Assam Valley and in parts of Sylhed where prices are rather higher than the average. On the other hand there are extensive areas in which prospects are very good and taking the pro-vince as a whole there is no present cause for anxiety.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rainfall below average in all districts except Hazara. Autumn sowings postponed in Bannu, but elsewhere they have either commenced or are completed. Areas sown on unirrigated lands below normal; in Peshawar average; elsewhere condition of standing crops are fair. Stocks of food-grains and fodder sufficient everywhere except in the Daman and tract of Dera Ismail Khan.Prices are average except in Dera Ismail Khan, where they are above normal.

Canals working well and water sufficient. Coorg.—Rainfall deficient, but deficiency is immaterial provided later rains are normal. Prices are slightly above average and stocks slightly below especially in South Coorg but the variation is not sufficient to warrant any present apprehension Central India.—The rainfall though late

and in some parts deficient has been decidedly favourable. Prospects are distinctly good and there is no present cause for anxiety even in those areas where deficiently is most marked. Stocks of grain are adequate throughout the province and prices re generally normal or below normal.

Rajputana.—Rainfall inconsiderably de fect in Ajmeer and in all States except Mewar, Sirohi and Bharatpur. There has been sufficient rain for sowing in nearly al parts of Rajputana though more is needed in Ajmeer Merwara, Kishengarh and parts of Jaipur and Jodhpur. One further good fall of rain is needed everywhere within the next fortnight failing which crops sown may not germinate and the situation will becofe serious. Prices of cheapest food grains are higher than normal in Bikanere by .89 seers, in Marwar by 1.78 seers, in Jaisalmir by 3.69 seers, in Sirohi by 1.5 seers, in Tonk by 1.32 seers, in Karauli by 1.88 seers, in Ajmeer by 2.72 seers and in Merwara by 1.97 seers per rupee. They are slightly lower than normal in Merwar, hilly tracts, Mewar, Bundi, Kotah Jhalawar, Jaiour, Kishengarh, Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur. Doubt as to development of monsoon has thus not yet seriously affected prices, but may be expected to do so shortly if rain is much further delayed. Present stocks of grain are reported sufficient for one year's requirements in Bikaner, Kotah, Jhalawar and Bundi, for six months in Jaipur, Bharatpur, Karauli and Dholpur and for four or five months in other States except Jaisalmer, where importation of food grains is sufficient. Stocks are suffiient in Ajmer-Merwara.

Grain supply can be supplemented almost everywhere by rail if necessary in spite of stocks held by traders. Staying power of people is exhausted by long series of bad seasons and if rain holds off long famine conditions may be expected to appear at an

NOTES FROM BENARES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Benares, July 27.

THE CONGRESS.

The Committee here seems to be greatly hampered by the inaction and apathy by the accepted Congress leaders in the province. In everything that it does, I am informed, it takes care to consult all of them, but they seldom come to Benares and their advice reveals their unconcern. Take for instance the case of the election of the President. The local Committee is very anxious to decide this at once in order that the President-elect may have sufficient time the President-elect may have sufficient time to study the Congress literature and prepare his speech, but some of the leaders, who shall be nameless, think that it is too early; so the question remains in abeyance. I am not on the Committee but my information is that several important questions are pending unsettled, and oven ordinary matters may hang over from week to week matters may hang over from week to week awaiting nandates from Luc now, Allahabad and Nainital. Lean not leany means wish to disparage the work of the local Committee, they punctually hold meetings every week and do their best, but unless the leaders make it a point to materially assist them their very reputation is at stake and their leadership at the risk of being ignored or challenged.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Scores of applications are being received every day from boys in all parts of the country requesting, imploring, and even threatening to be enrolled as Congress Volunteers. The local Committee is not prepared to consider this question so early as this, but boys are importunate and demand immediate consent. I happened to pass half an hour by the side of the Congress Secretary and heard from him the difficulty in which he is placed. He showed me a letter from a boy in Rajkot (Kathiawar) in which he actually threatened "to overthrow the Congress" unless he was at once informed of his enrolment. He had written four times before, but not having received replies he sent this threat. Another boy of Nagpur probably tired by the reticence of the local Committee said in well advanced cotton sowings being practiwell advanced cotton sowings being practiwell advanced cotton sowings being practially mished. Germination has been good and "denounce the Congress." A third from
aration of land for spring crops Madura has sent his application which

essay on the Congress than an application for volunteership. But probably the most practical thing has been said by a Bengali boy. Writing for the third time from Hooghly he says, "If, Sir, you do not make me a Volunteer I shall prevent every man in this city from subscribing to Congress, and you will get no delegates from here."

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. Sir James has arrived here. I wish he were always to remain here. His presence has at least some effect on the Municipality and the roads, especially those which he passes through, are now kept clean and carefully swept. For two days previous to his arrival dozens of sweepers were seen working on all the principal roads where previously they were only conspicuous by their absence. A deputation from the Committee for the Promotion of Sanskrit Study waited on him yesterday to which he promised assistance and sympathy. Another from the Congress Exhibition will wait to-day. Our Commissioner Mr. Baillie, and the Joint Magistrate Mr. Blunt are exceedingly good men. As regards Mr. Radice, the Collector, there is no complaint for he is also popular but we wish very much to have Mr. Lovett or even Mr. Lambert for our Collector.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS IN TILLAIDIN OF STREET ON VE

Mr. H. Beauchamp, Editor of the "Madras Mail," has contributed an article to the last number of the "Indian Review," under the bove heading from which we take the following extract:-

"As Japan and everything Japanese is just now attracting the widest and deepest attention in India, let us see what forms the New Agriculture has taken there. This we are enabled to do by studying a Report presented to the United States Government a few months ago by Consul General Bellows. Now, as regards small holding agricultural Japan resembles agricultural India in a striking manner. Thus in Japan, fifty-five per cent. of the engaged in agr less than two agriculture each, 30 per cent. cultivate from two acres to a little less than three and three-quarter acres, and the remaining 15 per cent. cultivate three and three-quarter acres or more. Not only too, are the farms small in themselves, but they are generally made up of different patches of land, so that a farm of two acres may consist of several non-adjacent lots, the average size of a lot being about one-eighth of an acr The tools and appliances dused are primitive in character, but the Japanese farmer fertilises and cultivates in thorough-going fashion, thus securing an abundant harvest, besides often raising two or more crops a year on the same field. In the warmer latitudes barley, indigo, beans, and rape are grown successively on one plot of ground within the space of one year. The other agricultural products include rice, rye wheat mulberries, sweet and other potatoes, millet, buck-wheat, tea, tobacco, cotton and hemp. Stock-raising is in its infancy and poultry-farming is inadequately developed, 'eggs being imported from China to the value of £100,000 a year. On the other hand, the Japanese farmer generally follows some subsidiary occupation, such as rearing silk-worms, reeling silk, or spinning. Alternatively he may work for wages in the inter-

"Such are the normal conditions of Japaese agriculture on which the organisation scheme fostered by the Government s being developed. That scheme would seem to be mainly of a three-fold character legislative, educational, and financial. Under the first head are comprised laws respecting irrigation, the protection of forests, the control of rivers in the interests, of the farmers, the re-arrangement of farm boundaries, and the formation of Farmers' Guilds. Under the second head the Government aids the local Treasuries to maintain six agricultural schools for the instruction of farmers' sons in the general principles of agricultural, surveying, veterinary science, and kindred subjects. The Government also conducts an experimental ea farm on which is a curing workshop, laboratory for investigating the disease of cattle and poultry, a cattle-breeding pasture for improving the native breeds cattle for meat and dairy purposes, and two horse-breeding pastures for promoting the introduction of better horses. As regards farmers' Guilds or Agricultural Ag sociations, we learn that they are formed by the farmers (under the auspices of the Government) for the promotion of their common interests; but when organised in conformity with the prescribed conditions, they are further permitted to borrow money from the State hypothic Banks under con ditions much more favourable than could be secured by farmers acting independent-ly. The Guilds also undertake works for the common benefit, and especially those that relate controlling the course or the volume of rivers, irrigation and drainage systems, road-building, reclamation of uncultivated land, measures for protection gainst insect pests, and similar enter

"So it would seem that Japan, following n the footsteps of other countries, and ager to benefit by their experiences, has readily adopted and put into practice the conviction that, if agriculture is to prosper, must be by means of effective organisa-on, conducted along lines suited to loca conditions and requirements, and founded primarily on a happy combination of State and active self-help."

The latest news from the tea districts seems to indicate that for the present month the amount of tea manufactured will be considerably short of that made during the corresponding period in 1904. This will be the case most noticeable in Assam and the Docars. It is very much to be hoped that this continued deficiency of crop will not lead to the general adoption of coarser plucking.

NOTES FROM "INDIAN" PLANTING AND GARDENING."

to that remarkable orchild, "Arachnar the moschifera." Mr. R.A. Rolfe now des cribes in the "Gardeners Chronicle a ne cribes in the "Gardeners Chronicle a new species "Arachnanthe Aunamensis, Rolfe. He says: "A striking species of Arachnanthe has appeared among the Annam importations made by Messrs. Sander and Sons through their collector Micholitz, and has just flowered with Mr. F. W. Moore at the Glasnevin Botanic Garden. It is one of a number picked out of this importation by Mr. Moore, and until it flowered was thought to be a species of Trichoglottis. On flowering however, it proves to be very different. When I first saw a flower I thought it belonged to the old Arachnanthe moschifera, on account of the general shape and markings, but on comparison it proves to have on account of the general shape and markings, but on comparison it proves to have a very different lip and the leaves are also much more longated. This however, is its nearest affinity, and the lip is just as delicately mobile, responding to the slightest movement like some specis of Bulbophyllum or Cirihopetalum though very different in shape. Mr. Moore states that the plant is stiff and erect, about 18 inches high, and the inflorescence sent to Kew is over a foot long

stiff and erect, about 18 inches high, and the inflorescence sent to Kew is over a foot long and bears six flowers. They are just as large as in A moschifera, and resemble some huge yellow spider, very heavily barred with red-brown, the resemblance being increased by the falcately-curved petals and lateral sepals. It is a very striking addition to a small but very temarkable genus. No a small but very remarkable genns No doubt the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, will soon have a plant of this.

Plant Disease Investigation in Germany: It is interesting to note what they doing in Germany in the way of investiga-ting the diseases of plants. The "Journal of the Board of Agriculture" publishes some interesting notes in this connection. It seems that the Department of Plant Dieases of the German Agricultural Society has recently been transferred to an Imperial Institute, In 1889, at the instigation of Professor Kuhn, of Halle, the German Agricultural Society resolved to form a section which would be concerned with the ricultural Society resolved to form a section which would be concerned with the investigation of the diseases and insects that attack crops. By the summer of 1891 the section had established communication with twenty-one local stations distributed throughout Germany. These consisted, for the most part, of the State experimental stations, though some were of a private character. The work of investigation and the distribution of information was carried out without any subvention from the Society. The first Report was issued in 1893, and a volume has appeared annually since that year. The first Report contained 106 notices of attack whereas the number in the twelfth Report was 3,904. At the present time some forty local stations are affiliated with the central Society. A book entitled "The Protection of Crops against Diseases and Insects" was issued free to members of the Society in 1892, and 22,000 copies have been distributed. The work, having somebeen distributed. The work, having some what outgrown the resources of the Socie-what outgrown the resources of the Socie-ty has not been taken over by the Biologi-cal Department of the Imperial Board of Public Health, and considerable extension is contemplated. The various States of the Empire have been approached by the Impe-rial Home Office with a view of securing the rial home Once with a view of securing the support of their research stations, and cor-dial co-operation has been promised. A cen tral institute, fully staffed and equipped, will be established in each State, Province, or group of Provinces, and each central institute will have subsidiary institutes or sta tions affiliated with it. The latter will consist largely of local colleges, agricultural schools, experimental stations, and the like. Finally, each of these subsidiary will be associated with local collectors, chiefly farmers, gardeners, and forester, of whom is proposed to appoint about 1,000 for the Empire. The information supplied by the collectors will, in the first instance, be transmitted to the subsidiary institutes, from which it will be passed on to the central institutes, to be finally issued in an Annual Report to the Board of Public Health. Applications for advice will for the most part be dealt with by the subsidiary institutes, only the more difficult problems being inves-tigated by the central institutes.

It has been understood for some time that the College at Coopers Hill when the Secretary of State for India shall have ceased to have further use for it has been marked down to pass into the hands of the War Office as a domicile for the school of military engineering. An intimation from the Army Council confirming this statement appears in the current mail papers, adding that the situation is one which is particularly suitable for the purpose in view, the College being within easy reach of London, Aldershot and Salisbury Plain.

A Trivandrum correspondent writes under date the 25th instant:—Considerable interest was aroused here by the arrival of a Boer named George Franko two days ago. He was taken prisoner while fighting at Pretoria, brought to Trichinopoly and relea-sed in January, 1903. At the Coronation Durbar he declined to take the oath of allegiance and was, therefore, not allowed to visit the Transvaal. His wife died duthe war and his three children escaped to France, After release from jail Franko was employed in the mines and planting estates of Southern India. His last employer having met his death accidentally. Franko became poor and turned to Travancore in search for work. While in Allepping was arrested by the Travancore police and he was arrested by the Travancore police and brought here. He is about 50 years of age. All contrivances of the Health Department of Akyab to catch rats dead or alive

by traps of various designs and poisons of different kinds, have not proved to be very successful. The Akyab-rats seem to be either too sagacious to be entired by the baits or are well fed to be entrapped or poisoned. It is said the Municipality have not received yet more than two dozens rats for which price on each head of rat had to that, rats caught or killed can be paid for though Municipal notice appeared long ago and advertisement by drum beating was as usual carried on. Advertisement by drum beating was as usual carried on. Advertisement by drum beating may have had an effect when the drum beater announces the object of advertisement, but it is generally seen that unless and until the enquiring public solicit the favour of the drum beaters announcing the advertisement, it is seldom voluntarily done. Hence the ignorance of the public about rat-catching, or else we suppose the figure for rats secured and paid for would have risen to a respectable one. NEW STYLES IN FIREWORKS.

Manufacturers of Fourth of July fireworks Manufacturers of Fourth of July fireworks have added novelties to their displays this year. Park Place, west of Broadway—like other sections of the borough where trades of the same kind are grouped together—may be called the home of the fireworks tradesmen. There, amid displays of lanterns and American flags, may be found the "devil among the tailors," golden tourbillions, bouquets of gerbs, fiery wagglers, and others peculiarly named mingling with the familiar Roman candles, skyrockets, and pinwheels of years past.

ears past.

The cry of "look out for the stick" when a skyrocket ascends will be less heard this year as the "stickless rocket" has made its appearance. The description of new devices are certainly up to date: "Lightning candles ascend, and amid the stars there are vivid flashes; fiery spider bombs that burst into a scene which resembles a score of mighty colossed spiders are straightforms.

into a scene which resembles a score of mighty colossal spiders creeping across the sky; the radio-electric shell, that illumines the sky like flashes of 1,000 shafts of forked lightning; and the weird white falls, representing Niagara by moonlight," all these will be seen in many parts of the city.

"Radium" has also been applied to a new device; and the "scintillating wonder or radium bombshells, showing displays of fiery golden dragons flying through the air, each dragon terminating in a radium flash" will cause many to wonder how such an expensive article can be used so generously. Then there article can be used so generously. Then there are the Japanese daylight fire-works, consisting of human figures, mammoth globes, tigers, fish, etc., which are fired from mortars. A dealer gave this interesting account of these novelties:

of these novelties:

"In Japan the natives use a mortar about four feet in height and a foot in width at the top and bottom, gradually expanding towards the centre. The outside is entwined with strong rattan, and in the interior of this rattan is placed a bowl of iron. We use a mortar in this country fashioned somewhat like a small hot water boiler. This one I secured from the Japanese at the St. Louis Fair, and keep it for exhibition purposes only. The figures themselves are released only. The figures themselves are released from the bomb high up in the air, and are made so that the inflation is helped by the concussion when the bomb bursts. In Japan the boys follow these figures for miles until they fall to the ground. The Japanese daylight figures are sewed together, and are made of a touch rice paper. In this country paste is used. At the battle of Manila many of these rattan mortars were used, one of which, I personally know, exploded and killed four Filipinos. The war doesn't seem to affect these or other goods we get from to affect these or other goods we get from Japan, as we have received as many this year

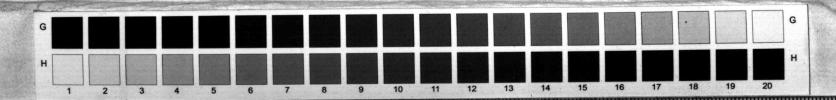
as ever. These people also manufacture what we would term parlor fireworks, which are displayed in a darkened room."

But the small boy's chief delight—the firecracker—is seen in abundance. It ranges in size from the baby cracker, the size of a pin, to those fifteen inches long. Mandarin rackers in strings of 40,000 are also here, and if the crowds of purchasers at this early date are a criterion of what is to come, the Fourth of July of 1905 will be remembered s the noisiest since the day began to be cele-brated.—"Evening Post."

The facts have just come to light respecting an extraordinary theft of bullion worth £3,200, while on its way from the Kolar gold fields, India, to a buyer in London. Nine boxes of bullion were despatched from the Champion Reef to Bombay for shipment to London. Carefully guarded in the ship's strong-room the gold reached London to all appearance in the same condition as it left the mines. From the cock the mine boxes were taken by van to the the mine boxes were taken by van to Bank of England, and there deposited safes to await their transference to buyer. When the latter finally ope the boxes he found to his amazement that one contained iron and lead instead or the expected gold. He promptly communicated with the London Champion Reef Company, Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, Queen-street Place, who notified the mine authorities of the theft. Unfortunately, four weeks had elapsed between the transmission of the gold and the discovery of the theft and the Police were discovery of the theft and the Police were consequently handicapped in their investigations. It is understood, however, that a clue has been obtained pointing to the theft having been committed in India.

Tokio, 22nd June.—Peace is now the absorbing topic in Japan and abroad. The leading papers in Tokio, however, bid the public to be assured that there is no intention whatever of discontinuing the war for

ion whatever of discontinuing the war for the sake of conducting peace negotiations. The two things must go side by side. Meanwhile General Terauchi Minister of War, has issued an injunction to the army regard ing the peace proposals in which he declares that the prospects are uncertain and the future of the military situation is still remote, so that officers and men should re-double their efforts. The official bulletin ssued late on Wednesday night announcing the occupation of Kuong-song (or Kyongsyong) is significant. Kuong-song is on northern coast of Hamgyong province, Conorthern coast of Hamgyong province, Corea, about midway between Songcheng and the estuary of the Tumen River. Who is the leader of the troops in North Corea is not yet officially stated, but it may be mentioned that they have been long awaiting an opportunity for the present operations, or rather in this case, the forerunner of forth-coming operations. Lately the southward movement of the Russians in North Corea has been persistently rumoured and it seems to have been a vain attempt to effect a to have been a vain attempt to effect a junction with Colonel Madriloff's force. But they have now retired northward. they have now retired northward. They might present some resistance on the Tumen valley, but no sanguinary conflict as seen in Manchuria is likely to take place. Altogether, the retirement of the Russians in North Corea appear to be due to the hopelessness of support from the sea, in consequence of the annihilation of the naval squadrons, and the constant pressure of the Japanese. The progress of the Japanese in North Corea is said to have been welcomed by the natives, to whom it has caused a North Corea is said to have been welcomed by the natives, to whom it has caused a sense of relief. As for Manchuria, the dust storms prevailing almost every day of late have prevented observation. It is difficult for outsiders to prophesy when activity will be resumed, but an expert says that it will not be earlier than the beginning of laugust, namely, after the close of the rainy sason. Meanwhile, it seems by no means improbable that the sagacious Japanese leader at the front will attempt to cut the communications between Vladivostok and Harbin. On the other hand, the departure directions between viadivostok and Harbin. On the other hand, the departure of a new expedition in a "certain direction" is now predicted, and the Japanese men-of-war may be watching Vladivostok. The shares of the Hakodate Dockyard Co. havo recently gone up remarkably.



ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen.)

SUIT FOR SLANDER.

ROSE MARY MELL VS. WILLIAM HERBERT LEE.

Mr. Garth and Mr. Zorab instructed by Messrs. Orr Dignam and Co. appeared for

Mr. Hill and Mr. Gregory instructed by Messrs Sanderson and Co. appeared for the

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. W. H. LEE.

W. H. LEE.

Mr. W. H. Lee further cross-examined by Mr. Ganth said:—I had conversation with Mr. Chesner. The only other Europeans in the station were Messrs. Easton, Walting and Luffman. The latter two were

the Superintendents of Police.

You did not dine with them?—No.

You dined with Mr. Easton?—No
Did you mention to each of these gentlemen that you believed the story?—Not that

To any one of them did you express at any time the slightest doubt of it?—No.
You are a Judge?—Yes.
What evidence had you before you?—Mr. Maple's statement.
Do you mean to say guilty of misconduct at the Durbar?—I mean that her behaviour was had

viour was bad.

What passed there?—She cut jokes of rather significant kind with Captain Murray.

What were they?—About titles and uni-

What did she say?—I do not remember. Tell us anything else?—I cannot say anything else. I did not sit next to Mr. Maple

thing eise. I did not st next to Mr. Maple at the Durbar at any time.

Will you undertake to swear that?—I believe that I did not. I do not like to swear. Mrs. Maple sat behind me. I talked with her about Miss Mell.

Have you any other evidence?—No.

Have you ever been anxious to show up Miss Mell's general character in this suit?

Have you done anything in this suit?—
Yes, in self-defence.
You are still anxious to do so?—Yes.
You got Mr. Palit's clerk to put an affidavit for you?—I think I did.

Did you get him to swear this "there are over a hundred witnesses who would speak against general character of Miss Mell"?—No.

Was that true?-I cannot say whether

true or not.
You know it was filed on your behalf?—
Certainly? Do you know that was filed on your behalf?

—I really do not remember.

Was it true that you had over a hundred

witnesses?—It was true.

Have you got these witnesses now?—I

Give their names please.—I remember some of them, viz, Mr. Palit, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Easton.

Have you tried to get Mr. Easton's evidence?—No. Your advisers?—I suggested to them.

Your advisers thought it prudent not to

g put, which was disallowed by Court.)
y advisers thought it prudent not to

Can you name anybody else out of the hundred?—Anath Bandhu Guha, Jagadish Chandra Guha, a pleader. I cannot recollect any body else.

My advisers told me that Mr. Maple's evidence would be irrelevant as to Miss Mell's general character. I am surprised that his evidence was irrelevant.

You accepted their statements without making enquiry?—Some statements made by Mr. Palit. I did not believe. Some

by Mr. Palit. I did not believe. Some were false. Others were not enquired by me. I have not got any corroborative evidence as to what Mr. Maple told me.

In my interview with Mr. Delevingue I said words to the effect "if you knew what Mr. Maple told me, he had seen with his own eyes, you could not doubt it that it is true." Mr. Maple is the Baptist Missionary. He said that he saw the act of misconduct. Did you believe that?—Yes.

Do you state to the court on the evidence of that statement of Mr. Maple alone that Miss Mell was guilty on that occasion of misconduct?—No.

May I take it that you disbelieved Mr.

May I take it that you disbelieved Mr. Laple?—I believed Mr. Maple.
I wished to warn Mr. Delevingue and others bout this. Mr. Chestner came to me and told the story. Mr. Chestner came to me long after the Club meeting. Except Palit and Maple none told me the story without being invited. Miss Mell was a member of being invited. Miss Mell was a member of the club at that time I went to Mymensing. Whether persons used to call on her and her mother I do not know. I am not aware that Mr. Maple had any private grudge against Miss Mell. I did not enquire I am not aware that at the time when spreading this news he invited Miss Mell to go to the Baptist Chapel. I thought Mr. Palit was always actively hostile towards Miss Mell.

What was the false story that Mr. Paulit told you?—That makes the scandal worse. He told me that she was a common woman. Do you mean that any single thing you acted without any evidence?—Hardly.

I remember the assault. There were two servants who witnessed it.

Were you horsewhinned on that occasion?

Were you horsewhipped on that occasion?

Paulit wrote out a certain story about the assault on me. It was sent to the moffiusil member. I do not remember that Mr. Paulit wrote that at that time when I was horsewhipped that there were loss of school-boys. A school master told me about the incident.

That statement of Paulit is a lie?-I do not think absolutely. It is an exaggera-

I did not understand when Mr. Dumbel came to me and said that he wanted to find out what I knew. He wanted to assault me. Miss Mell did not ask me what it was I had been saying. They never said an thing about what I was saying about Mell. They did not give me any reportant of knowing any are at

Is it a fact or not that you had been spreading scandals against Miss Mell?—Ye it is. I took care to send Mr. Ghose to place where he would get all information about the scandal.

You did intend or not that he would ac upon that?—No.

Do you know that he acted on have not the slightest doubt of it.

Between the date of assault and the date

Between the date of assault and the date of the writing of the club I did nothing. I talked with Mr. Thompson about Miss Mell and the assault. I also talked about with Messrs Paulit and Maple. All these were before the writing of the letter.

Can you explain the delay?—I had no intention to do anything at all. I acted on the advice of Mr. Thompson.

You were forded to do it?—Yes.

Was it not at your instigation that Mr. Maple went to see the Lieutenant-Governor?—He went to see the Lieutenant-Governor.

nor?-He went to see the Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor. It was after the assault.

Do you know that when he went to see the Lieutenant-Governor it was to detail the story of Miss Mell to him?—No.

Was it at your instigation that he did

so?—No.

Had you any interview with Mr. Roy (senior) at his house?—Yes. Did you not tell him that you sent Mr.
Maple to the Lieutenant-Governor?—I can-

not remember.

Do you know that, as the result of that interview with the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Roy (the youngest) was transferred?—He was transferred before the general meeting.

What was the object of sending Mr. Maple to the Lieutenant-Governor?—To tell the

story of the assault.

Mr. Maple kept that little visit secret?-

I was told that Mr. Ghose arrived on

Saturday night.

Who told you that Mr. Dumbel accompanied by Miss Mell went to Mr. Ghose It it Mr. Paulit? Can you suggest any

It it Mr. Paulit? Can you suggest any-body?—I cannot suggest anybody. It is so difficult to say now.

I corrected the Muffasil notice. Mr. Paulit asked me to correct and I corrected it. I remember the general meeting of the club. I do not remember whether I asked if Miss Mell would vote. At that meeting Miss Mell did not do her utmost to find out what the rumours were out what the rumours were.

You knew what the rumours were?—

knew some of them.

What is the meaning of saying "I knew some of them." Is it your object to suggest that there were stories still about Miss Mell?—I am sorry I meant to say that there

Did you help Miss Mell at the meeting ascertain it?—No. I was not in the chair and I did not say anything to her as I thought it was unpleasant to tell a woman against her moral character when not askagainst her moral character when here were rumours against her character.
Why had you not the courage of convic

tion and you did not tell her then?—I thought the meeting was about the assault.

Do you really mean that Miss Mell was expelled because of the assault alone on you?—I thought so.

It was proposed at that meeting that there should be a postponement in order that she might ascertain what the rumours were and who it was that made them?—Somewhat

You upon that said that if there was a postponement you would resign?—I do not

Was not your object to expel her without any enquiry?—I was rather desirous. It kept silent as I hope vow that she might not know who it was that was spreading the scandal. I told Mr. Delevinge that what I told him was confidential. I intended that he should speak to his wife. I was told that he spoke to Mr. Thompson.

Is it a fact that up to the present moment you have not withdrawn anything what you have said against Miss Mell?—No. I you have said against Miss Mell?-No,

RE-EXAMINATION.
Re-examined by Mr. Gregory

In the corrected draft of the moffusil notice it is mentioned that after seeing you Mr. Shore went to se another gentlemans. Who that gentleman was?—Mr. Maple. Witness here addressing the Court explained why he was late in coming to Court by two days. He said that he was informed by telegraph that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bodilly was ill and consequently the case would not be taken up on Monday. He received a telegram on Tuesday that the case would be taken up and he started that day. Hence he was late.

MR. HILL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Hill then addressing the Court said

MR. HILL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Hill then addressing the Court said that the question in this case was a very simple one. It was suggested that there were a number of statements mentioned, other than that mentioned in the plaint that were originated in Mr. Lee. The evidence showed that that was not so. Whatever Mr. Lee did was nothing more than to mention the rumours that were already in existence. The persons to whom he mentioned them were persons with regard to whom specially one was put forward by the plaintiff in her case, Mr. Delevingue, with whom he was in such terms of relationship that he was privileged. Mr. Delevingue told them that the statements were made to him by Mr. Lee as he was Junior to him and because he thought it mecessary to warn him as a friend with regard to his istimiate association with that lady. Mr. Lee and himself gave them and they saw the statement mide by Mr. Thompson, that Md. Delevingue had considered what had been said to him by Mr. Lee had been said to him in reference to his official position and as a mitter of fact it might lead Mr. Lee in reporting the matter to the High Court. Mr. Lee had given his evidence be ore them and had said that Mr. ingue was his

had given his evidence before them and had said that Mr. ingue was his junior and so he felt it his so warn him. He had also stated that Ir. Lee's predecessor had felt his duty also to warm Mr. Thompson stated that Ir. Lee's predecessor had felt his duty also to warm Mr. Thompson in the same way and that Mr. Thompson ertainly considered all that was said to m was said by an official superior. Mr ee did do this without any feeling of ace towards Miss Mell. None of the witnesses could tell how the rumour originated. These were not originated gy Mr. Lee. The rumours had been rife for a considerable period at Mymensing and long before Mr. Lee went there. If Mr.

knew that and did not make that desire to express the scandal by telling Mr. Shore Counsel then said that they all knew what Miss Mell had said. She had stated that on a X'mas day in 1903 she found Mr. Maple at her mother's bedside and that then he warned her against certain persons. That showed that they were aware of the rumours.

Counsel then said that a

Counsel then said that a great deal had been made of what took place at the club. Those were altogether irrelevant in this case. The only question was, whether her expulsion was due to what Mr. Lee had said and if the expulsion was not due to that, then the special damage claimed fell to the ground. counsel then cited several cases and concluded by saying that it was a question of privilege. He submitted that on the facts placed before the court the allegations made in the plaint against Mr. Lee had been disproved. Mr. Lee did not originate this rumour. He had mentioned that certain rumours had been rife for a long time and that he had mentioned them in the discharge of what he believed to be his duty to his brother officer. He did not spread any slander against the lady. If the lady's position in Mymensing had been altered it was not due to what she stated, was on her action to assault Mr. Lee, but for the scandals which had been for a long time in existence and which was overlooked. Under those circumstances counsel submitted that the case must fail.

MR. GARTH'S REPLY.

He submitted that it was a lamentable thing that the case should fail. Up to the present moment Mr. Lee had not withdrawn a single word of the slander. In the first place counsel submitted, it was not denied that Mr. Lee use these words It was because it could not be denied. In considering the question of malice, counsel said that from first to last there were malice on Counsel then cited several cases and conclu-

because it could not be denied. In considering the question of malice, counsel said that from first to last there were malice on the part of Mr. Lee Miss Mell's character never was injured in any way till Mr. Lee came to the station. She occupied the same position as all other ladies at the station Mr. Lee was the Sessions Judge: Mr. Delevingue was the Additional Judge, but he was not under Mr. Lee in any sense. He is absolutely independent. He had no duty cast upon him to tell this story. It was not his official duty: Mr. Lee had no intimacy with Mr. Delevingue was a malicious determination on the part of Mr. Lee to tell this to Mr. Delvingue.

Stephen J.—In this case there is no questions.

Stephen J.—In this case there is no ques-tion of official subordination. It is a ques-tion of ordinary duties to a new comer a Mr. Garth,--Mr. Lee was not the prope

person. The Commissioner was the proper

person. The Commissioner was the proper person to refer.

Miss Mell was invited at the Durbar and she went there. Mr. Lee remonstrated this with Mr. Thompson. Mr. Lee was not the proper person to decide; it was Mr. Thompson, the District Magistrate, who was to decide it. Mr. Lee had determined to poison the mind of every one. It was absolutely necessary that these rumours should be drifted to the bottom. There was absolutely nothing whatever to cause these rumours. She was in the habit of driving to the Maharaja's place and this had nothing to do with the rumours. Her father was the manager of the Maharaja. She was known to him from her birth. Her mother was bed-ridden and she had no one else to go to the Maharaja's place. Was it to suggest that she could not drive to see the Maharaja who was 53 or 54 years of age. Counsel submitted that it was the creation of horrible beastly mind. There was nothing, counsel submitted, when she made a joke with a person who went to the Durbar with his uniform. The conduct of Mr. Lee had drifted her to bring his case and it was the best thing for her to do though she had risked thereby her reputation. And what was the subsequent conduct of Mr. Lee? When the case was instituted before the Sub-Judge of Mymensingh Mr. Lee interviewed the Sub-Judge. When the case was tried to be transferred to the High Court Mr. Lee objected to have it transferred. He allowed the suit to go on and had not withdrawn a single statement. Did not this show malice on the part of Mr. Lee of There was abundant evidence, counsel submitted, of malice and improper motive. Mr. Lee did not express the slightest regret for what he had done. Counsel submitted that it was a fit case for special damages. It was and that Mr. Neville had been saying against her for months and months but there was no expulsion from the club. It might be said that Mr. Lee was the dissert nator though not the arguinator of the rumour, but the expulsion of Miss Mell from the person to refer.
Miss Mell was invited at the Durbar and

against her for months and months but there was no expulsion from the club. It might be said that Mr. Lee was the dissertantor though not the originator of the rumour, but the expulsion of Miss Mell from the club was not due to the back-bites of Mr. Neville but to the story spread by Mr. Lee. Mr. Lee's action followed the expulsion by which she suffered great injury to her reputation. What was the result of these rum urs spread by Mr. Lee's Mrs. Kolonious lost the association of Mr. Shere, the missionary and Miss Mell lost the friendship of which Mymensingh society. There was ample evidence, counsel submitted, to support this suit. Counsel trusted that the judgment would make it clear that Miss Mell' reputation was apotless, that those rumours were untrue and that she ought to be allowed to take again the place which she had enjoyed before.

JUDGMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen then delivered the following judgment:—

In this case the plaintiff sues the defendant for slander, the slander being a statement, that she was a kept mistress of the Maharaja of Mymensingh. The defendant denies the action on two grounds—that the allegations complained of were spoken on a privileged occasion and that the plaintiff is not entitled to any special damage by reason of that. In the first place I consider these two points and I may consider the third occasion on which these statements are alleged to have been made from the point of view as to whether those occasions were such as to give any ground to the plea of privilege. The defendant is the Sessions Judge of Mymensingh and he entered into his duties sometime in Oct. 1903

that time Mr. Thompson Magistrate and Collecte several months. In

issued for the purpose of such occasions. It is not said how any mention of Miss Mell rose in the conversation between these two gentlemen. It appears that it came from Mr. Lee without anything in particular, as Mr. Thompson said, giving rise to it. The statement complained of was then made and Mr. Lee told Mr. Thompson that he had no other reason for disbelieving it to be true. I need not dwell upon it. It is sufficient to say that the Sessions Judge and the District Magistrate and Collector are two most important officials in the station and no doubt they are. Although the Collector is the executive officer; no doubt the Sessions Judge, to some extent, is concerned to see that the public affairs of the station are properly carried out. I have therefore thought that, if he houestly thought that Miss Mell's presence was open to objection, very well he believed it to be his duty to mention this matter to Mr. Thompson. But there is a very great difference between mentioning a matter and putting him to make an enquiry as to the propriety of such in the future and making putting him to make an enquiry as to the propriety of such in the future and making a statement which Mr. Lee took upon him-

Ithe second statement was one made to Mr. Delevingue. Mr. Delevingue was the Additional Sesions Judge and had been sort to Mymensing to help the arrears, which has arisen in the course of the work. He arrived at the station soon after the defendant came there. He was a colleague of the defendant. I suppose, I may judge a connected colleague of the other. I do not think, in a matter of this kind, whether due officer was or was not subordinate to the other has any application in the case. As between all officers directly connected to one another there should be a good deal of intimacy outside except official duty. I do not think it necessary to consider the question whether the one is subordinate or not to the other. What I think important is that Mr. Delevingue having arrived in November this statement was made to him in March. He had attrived with his wife and another lady and those ladies had already called on Miss Mell and were apparently on terms of friendly intimacy with her. It is not therefore, I think, as if Mr. as if Mr. Delevingue had been a newtomer and if Mr. Lee had named all the ordinary residents of the station giving him advice as to who were proper persons to be called on or not—had that been the case I think it might have been communication as to the various ladies who ought to be honored by Mrs. Delevingue's intimacy, it might have been a privileged one. But whether the statement of this kind can be privileged—whether it referred to ladies who always had been a privileged one. But whether the statement of this kind can be privileged—whether it referred to ladies who always had been a privileged one. But whether the statement was the ordinary necessary and and Miss Mell and her mother—I find it impossible to consider that this statement was a privileged one. Subsequent statement was also made to Mr. Delevingue at the railway station where Mr. Delevingue at was a privileged one. Subsequent statement was also made to Mr. Delevingue at the railway station where Mr. Delevingue made further enquiries as to the truth of the rumour which it now appears, at the time it was made, was very ill-founded. Other occasions when this statement apparently was repeated are accidentally indeently was repeated are accidentally indefinitely described by the defendant himself in the course of his cross-examination. He apparently repeated the statement Rogers who was a gentleman in the police and to Mr. Chestner, although the statement to the latter was made after the action was brought. It is therefore imma-

action was brought. It is therefore immaterial for the present purpose. What was said on these occasions and how it was said we are not informed. Apparently the defendant did not think it necessary to refrain from discussing in this matter. The statement made to Mr. Delevingue and Mr. Thompson were not isolated occurrence, although the evidence as to the statement made to the other man is not definite for me to attach much importance to it as being in any, way relevant for this occasion. Finding therefore as I do that those two occasions were not privileged it becomes unnecessary for me to consider the considerable volume of evidence which had been placed before me for the object of proving express malice.

express malice and To It is unnecessary that I should consider the conduct of various other persons whose names have been introduced in this case. Some of them no floubt deserve to have their names so introducer and I do not feel much regard about them. wor bad W

much regard about them.

The next point that I have to consider is whether the plaintiff has suffered any special damage by the fact that those words were spoken by the plaintiff. This makes it necessary that I should further briefly notice what I consider the facts that have been proved in this case. In the first place I may point out, with a considerable reluctance, that I consider it is proved there has been a rumour about the in the station probably from.

These rumours when any

self. I hold that that statement was not privi-leged as between Mr. Lee and Mr. Thomp-Son.
The second statement was one made

for spe costs.

M. L. BOSE'S FRUIT SY

All these drinks are prepared careful

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rk was easily discerned from his appearance. His thick, white hair fell in a disance. His thick, white hair tell in a dis-ordered mass over his face. Every now and then he would brush it back impatiently with his hand, that was grimy and acid stained. He was in his shirt sleeves, and the shirt-would never pass muster at a fashionable watering place. It was soild and crumpled and disreputably torn. His waistcoat and his trousers, and, in fact, his whole personal appearance showed visible sign of a man who is a practical worker.

appearance showed visible sign of a man size is a practical worker.

"Is this investigation you are now conducting," asked the reporter, "concerned with the development of the properties and power of radium?"

"Yes, I have been deeply interested in experimenting with radium for some time, and the more 1 get into it the more absorbed 1 become."

What is the nature of the investigations

"You are conducting?"

"I do not feel quite at liberty to make that public. It is not a very wise thing to blow your horn before anything is actually accomplished, but that there are great possibilities in radium no man who has given the subject any thought can question."

"Are its properties and powers at all deinitely defined?"

"Not yet. It is practically an unknowned mysterious quantity. Why, even, electicity is still in its infancy, so what can

"Are you a believer ducted by Burke slife principle?"
(Well, that so tion. I a

ITS FATAL EFFECT.

on me my assistant died about a year ago from its baneful effects. It first attacked him in the right hand. The surgeons were obliged to amputate it. Then they had to cut the limb off again at the elbow and cut the limb off again at the elbow and still again that shoulder. Then it attacked his left arm, and that was amputated in two places. Then he died. Now his brother who is also my assistant, is suffering from radium effects on his breast and arms in the form of red discolorations. This seems to me very strange, too, because he has not been making any X-ray experiments for more than a year. He ceased the laboratory work with radium absolutely more than twelve months ago for fear of this very thing. Now when a mineral has such a subtle and untraceable effect as that it is a thing which should certainly be handled with the greatest caution."

the greatest caution."
"Do you think radium is likely to be any

cheaper in the near future?"

"Oh, surely. It is likely to be as cheap as coal one of these days, when it is discovered in sufficient quantities. Up to date, though, it is outrageously expensive. though, it is outrageously expensive. The price is just as high as it ever was. I have myself been hunting high and low for it all over the country for several months back."

"With any success?"

"Very little. I found some up in New Hampshire in an iron bearing ore, but it was in such small quantities that it would hardly be worth while to try and get it out. So far it seems to be found mostly in uranium ore. The best radium bearing beds of that are found in Bavaria and Hungary."

SURE TO BE FOUND.

"You think, however, that it is likely to be discovered in other ores and in large quantities?"

"I presume it will be, now that people are on the lookout for it. The average man of course, would not know radium from salt if he saw it in the ground, but now that scientists and geologists and men generally who know chalk from sand are interested. In finding it it will probably crop up somewhere in large quantities. You know that is always the way with minerals whose use suddenly becomes valuable. They are rare and little known until they are looked for and then some one discovers them looked for and then some one discovers them

in abundance.

"Take, for instance, the material they made Welsbach mantels of. When they first began to use it for the purpose it was very rare and expensive. You could carry four or five thousand dollars' worth of it in your vest pocket. Then they found some deposits of it in South Carolina, so that they were able to market it at a greatly decreased price, something like \$9 or \$10 a pound.

'It so happened that a while after this one of the men who had been at work gaone of the men who had been at work gathering it in South Carolina was in Hamburg. He noticed that the sand along the water front where he was had a peculiar appearance. When he examined it he found that it was heavily impregnated with the material used in the Welsbach mantels. This sand he found had been dumped there from ships that had brought it in as ballast. This sand he found had been dumped there from ships that had brought it in as ballast. This sand he found had been dumped there from ships that had brought it in as ballast. This sand he found had been dumped there from ships that had brought it in as ballast. The traced the ships down and found that they had come in ballast from a South American port. Then it turned out that there were whole banks and hills of that material all around that South American port. So, in the course of a very few years, it degenerated from a very valuable mineral to one that is as cheap as dirt."

That Edison himself had been hard at the was easily discerned from his appearance. When he examined it he found that it was heavily impregnated with the material used in the Welsbach mantels. This sand he found had been dumped there from ships that had brought it in as ballast. The traced the ships down and found that there were whole banks and hills of that material all around that South American port. So, in the course of a very few years, it degenerated from a very valuable mineral to one that is as cheap as dirt."

POSSIBLE IN THE SUBWAY.

"Do you anticipate the same thing will hap-

POSSIBLE IN THE SUBWAY.

"Do you anticipate the same thing will happen with radium?"

"Why not? It would only be in the natural order of things. I would not have been at all surprised if they had run on to a solid bed of it when they were digging the New York subway. As well there as anywhere."

"Have you given any thought to the devi-

"Have you given any thought to the devising of plans for ventilating the subvay?"
"Not much thought, although a number of people have spoken to me about it Ventilating tunnels are not in my line of work." of people have spoken to me about it Ventilating tunnels are not in my line of work-The man they should get to solve that problem is a mining engineer. Not an electrician or a mechanical engineer or chemist. A practical, experienced mining man would overcome the difficulty in no time. Why, out there in the anthracite coal region they run miles of subways or tunnels and have no difficulty about ventilating them. There is no reason in the world why New York should be forced to suffer any inconvenience on

difficulty about ventriating them. Interest on reason in the world why New York should be forced to suffer any inconvenience on that account. But it is a subject that I am not competent to take up."

"What would be the result if large deposits of radium should be found and the material become cheap and plentiful."

"It would set everybody to experimenting with it and to investigating it. Something would then certainly happen. The world would get the benefit. Of course when hun dreds perhaps thousands of scientists have been studying a mineral they are sure find out something valuable about it.

"may be that they will find out that contains the vital spark of that with the ravages of contains."

It do not know what

'No, I do not look of developments to that extent in the telephine. They would not be called for. But with wireless telegraphy I am confident that in a very short time there will be no more difficulty in using it from New York to London than there is now in using the cable. In fact, if they are able to perfect the instruments at the stations it will be a very much simpler and more effective and comprehensive method of sending messages than by cable. You see, in sending a message by cable there are hundreds of thousands of pounds of gutta percha to be charged with electricity before the wave can be transmitted from one end to the other. That puts a restriction upon the capacity of the cable.

NO RESTRICTION.

NO RESTRICTION.

"With wireless telegraphy there is no such restriction at all. When the sending instruments are perfected it will be just as easy to send twenty messages at once over the wireless as it is now to send one over the cable. I have no doubt that in course of time, and not a very long time, either, it will be found possible to send a thousand words a minute by wireless telegraphy, provided, of course, that an instrument can be devised to send it.

devised to send it.

"I do not think, by any means, that cables will be superseded by the wireless. Business will only be increased for both wireless and cable companies, just as the telegraph and the telephone supplement each other now." devised to send it.

other now."

"That the wireless telegraph has been a practical invention has been proved in this war between Russia and Japan. The Japanese made splendid use of the wireless, and by means of it seemed to know every move of the Russian squadrons, so that they were always ready to pounce upon them at the opportune moment. They are wonderful people, are those Japanese, and as up to date as a New York bunco man.

"Several years ago I had a number of Japanese as assistants in my laboratory and found them to be marvellous workers and investigators. They are thorough faithful,

investigators. They are thorough faithful, intelligent and persistent."

AN INDUSTRIAL CAMPAIGN. "You have no fear of the yellow perils

"Oh, that is silly talk. I always thought so even years before the Japanese proved themselves so fine a nation as they have in this trouble. It would be a good thing if more people were like them in enterprise and industry. When they are working the Japanese do not watch the clock auxiously for the whistle to blow. They do not even want to stop work when it is time. That is the spirit in them that always makes them succeed when they start out to do a thing. 'I have no doubt that when this war is over they will revolutionize things in the Orient and source. China to really taking

is over they will revolutionize things in the Orient and spur on China to really taking her place among progressive nations. It is my firm belief also that when peace is once declared Japan will enter upon another kind of campaign than the one she is now waging in Manchuria. It will be am industrial campaign. She will buy all the improved machinery that she can find in the world anywhere, and then set to work to make things lively for the rest of us.

"There is no doubt but that machine nations will lead the world in the future and decide the great issues that may come up. It is the nations that are using laborsaving machinery and making goods better and cheaper than others that will control the destiny of the future. Commerce is the great thing after all that nations strive for. That is the only kind of war that I believe in—the war of industry and ingenuity."

FIFTY-NINE YEARS YOUNG.

Despite the fact that Mr. Edison has been suffering from the effects of too close an application to the study of radium, he looks in the most robust of health, and no but a specialist could tell that his eye

one but a specialist could tell that his eye was in any way affected.

"I am in my fifty-ninth year now," said he, "and I feel that I am still a young man. Although I work a good many hours a day my life is a very quiet and restful one. I do not worry. I am fond of fun and I like good fellows. They are the kind of men I want to travel with. I do not want to deal with mean men or men whose whole lives are devoted to getting money. If I had time I would be a Bohemian. Perhaps that is why I feel like a young man at fifty-nine and also feel confident that I am going to do a lot of good hard work yet before I die.

"Anyway, I am pretty sure to live to see radium work still further wonders."

Indian Sketches.

Shishir Kumar Ghose, WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY the late W. S. Caine, M.P., MEMBER FOR INDIA.

Mr. Caine says: "I heartily commend to every cultured and earrest man, the contents of this deeply interesting volume of miscellaneous articles from the pen of SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE, whose letaph sical acumen, versatile talents, pure patril ism, noble character and earnest plety, have endeared him to all Beugal."

In another place Mr. Caine says:—"I do not care to interfere with the author's fresh crisp style—I am simply astonnished at the purity of his English."

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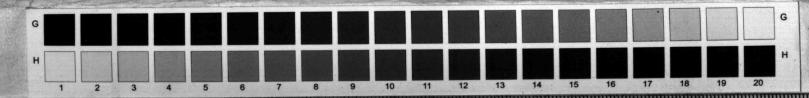
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I am not certain what day I made that statement. At the general meeting of the club, I fear, Mr. Delvinge's name was not mentioned. Mr. Roy was transferred but why I do not know.

Q. Can you give us any reason why Mr.
Lee took so long time in writing the letter?
A.—I do not know his reasons.
I had a talk with Mr. Lee about it. I advised him to take action. I did not give Mr. Lee any reasons then. The result

of this conversation was that my vote was searched in his favour.

Q.—At the meeting Mr. Palit assured you or did he not that the rumour about the Maharaia's

Maharaja's name was true? A .- He told it was true that she went to

Q.—Did he not tell you that there could be no doubt about the charge? A.—As a matter of fact we did not dis-

cuss at any length. We were all aware that the rumours were circulated.

Q.—Were there any other rumours except that of Riso and Maharaja?

Q.—Do you want to say anything more against Miss Mell? A.—I do not like to say anything more.

A am afraid to answer the questions. One of the stories I first heard was at Dacca.

It was from Mr. Savage.
Q.—Do I understand you to say now that you did not believe any of the rumours?

A.—One of these I believed to be false.

A.—One of these I believed to be raise. I am not in a position to express any opinion regarding the others.

Q.—If the Maharaja knew at the time of the meeting of the general committee that the principal rumour referred to regarding Miss Mell was one in which he himself was mixed up was it and contains that he should mixed up was it not serious that he should stay at the meeting and vote for her ex-pulsion?

A .- I do not know whether the Maharaja knew anything of the statements—the statement of which Mr. Lee was the accused.

Miss Mell's step-father was the manager of the Maharaja.

Q.—Is the Maharaja himself a man of 56?

A.—I think he is 53.
Q.—You know that he had known this irl when she was a child?

A.—I do not know.

At the meeting she said that she did not At the meeting she said that she did not know what the rumours were and who was responsible for them. When I made a proposal for a postponement of three months tender his resignation. That did not put an to all further discussion. I told Mr. ap quiet. I turned them to Miss asked her if she would accept the left of the second say that he spread

Lee did not say that he spread our. Mr. Lee's desire had nothing ith the expulsion of Miss Mell. id you understand that the reason Dumbel and Miss Mell visiting Mr. use was to ascertain what it was was saying about her? that is not exactly what I unto Mr. Shore. That is my

n you tell us why it was that be-general meeting one kind of notice to the town members and another

wen members were aware of the ags being taken and the muffasil

uffasil notice was drafted by Mr.

it was corrected by Mr. Lee.

wledge about the decision

mentioned not aware great friend ie was. She, me after the tter with me

> ith the papers of in to the muffa-ed of by the rumours were Miss Mell rs were and taken any of the com-

upon it. The

muffa-

to Mr. Thompson. On the day when Mr. Q.—Did you ever had any talk with Mr. Rankin came to the station I rode down) Maple about it?

with Mr. Delvinge to the station. At that Rankin came to the station I rode down with Mr. Delvinge to the station. At that time we had another conversation. That was on the 22nd or 23rd March. Mr. Delvinge said that the statements I made regarding Miss Mell were false. He seemed to be very much excited. He wanted to be very much excited. He wanted to to be very much excited. He wanted to know the name of my informant. I refused to do so. The conversation was then cut short by the arrival of the train. I think he asked me whether I could prove the story. I think I declined to give any reply. I remember Mr. Shore coming to Mymensing. I saw Mr. Shore on the Easter Sunday. It was on the 10th April. I saw him at my house. He said that he had received a letter from Mrs. Kolonious complaining that letter from Mrs. Kolonious complaining that I have been spreading scandals. I said that it was impossible. He said that Mrs. Kolonious wanted to find out what the

cople were saying about her. Q.—Did you see Mr. Dumble at your A.—He came to my house on the same day at about 11 o'clock. He stood at my randa and would not come inside. When I went out I asked him what he wanted. He replied that he came to see me about my lying about his niece and sister. I said if you think you are injured you have your remedy. He thereupon struck me with a stick on my shoulder. I did not strike him back as he was feeble and ordered my men to see him go away. At that time Miss Mell ran towards me from behind a bush. She had a toy dog whip in her hand. She exclaimed "you said, you stick to your words." She aimed a blow at my sola topi which I had and struck across the hat. She struck a second time. I pulled away went out I asked him what he wanted. She struck a second time. I pulled away the lash. She and her uncle then went

Q.—Had you ever said to anybody "I stick to my word." P
A.—No. I did not know what she meant. Q.—With regard to Miss Mell's conducted you spoken to anybody else?

A.—It was a matter of common talk. I spoke to Mr. Thompson. I spoke to Mr. Thompson at the train. We were re urning from a place called Bajibpur. Mr. Thompson asked me about the stories of Miss Mell. told him that there was a rumour that was kept by the Maharaja.

Besides mentioning to Mr. Thompson
Delvinge had you spoken to anybody

-Not that I remember. Q.-When did you first hear the rumour?

A.—Long time ago. Q.—Before you went to the station?

I officiated as District Judge of Mymen-Tofficiated as District Judge of Mymensing for 3 months in 1896. I wrote a letter to the Secretary of the club with reference to the assault on me. I remember that a general meeting was held. It was on the 28th of May. I was present at that meeting. I did not vote at that time. I have heard that a committee meeting was held. The general meeting was to confirm the committee's action. A notice also sent to muffasil members. In that notice the corrected parts were

In that notice the corrected parts in my hand-writing.

Q.—Is there any truth in the suggestion that any rumour regarding Miss Mell's character originated with you?

A.—No.

I was under the impression that what I spoke to Mr. Delvinge was true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Garth the witness said:—I had troubles at Rajshahi. It caused a considerable disturbance at that place. When I went to Mymensing I had another trouble—under Sec. 133 Cr. P. Code.

At Rajshaye the dispute was over a right of way. In the trouble at Mymensing the Commissioner came, but I do not know why he came. The Lieutenant ordered me to allow a free access.

allow a free access. Q.—Are you a recluse? A .- Not now.

Q.—When you ceased to be so?
A.—I found a more congenial atmosphere at Berhampur. That was after this suit was filed.

Q.—You have suggested that these rumours were rife about nine years ago. How that question came to be asked by

-Mr. Hill asked me. Q.—Do you suggest that, that was Mr. Hill's idea?

Q.—Were you a recluse nine years ago?
A.—Possibly so.
Q.—You have some society—Select

Q.—Will you undertake to swear that you da meal at Miss Mell and Mrs. Kolo u's house nine years ago?

1.—I have absolutely no recollection.

2.—Who did you hear the rumour from

Captain Calvert.

What did he tell you?

Miss Mell had been kept by the

Q.—With Mr. Thompson Pdd did dog to

A.—Not often.
Q.—Anybody in the Police did you speak nal Magistrate has examined in

Q.—Who to.
A.—Mr. Rodgers.

Q.—The Civil Surgeon Captain Murray?

I told about this to the District Engineer It was a common conversation. I did not say to anybody that I believed them. I did The Court then rose for the day.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE POLICE,

On Thursday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the adjourned hearing of the complaint made by Mohamed Bisi against Inspector B. K. Gupta and two other policemen attached to the Jorasanko thana, for loying a false complaint against the applicant, was resumed. Mr. Thornhill instructed by Mr. Remfry appeared in support of the complaint, while Babus Tarak Nath Sadhu, Jotindra Mohun Ghose, vakil, Suresh Chander Mitter, Gyan Chander Gupta, and Surendra Mohun Bose appeared for the Inspector and the policemen. On Thursday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford

Mr. Thornhill on behalf of the complainant examined the following witnesses in sup-

port of the charge.

Mahomed Bisi examined said.—I remember the day when I was arrested. I was caught in my house in Colootolah. A woman caught in my house in Colootolan. A woman told me that a constable was calling me. Constable told me that Inspector Gupta wanted me. I asked where the Babu was. He said that the Inspector had given him orders to take him to the thana. I then told the constable. "Let me change my lress." He said, "No, you must go with ne." I then said "What have I done?" the constable said that there was a "golind!" and with these words he began to kick me. I was taken to the thana, where I saw Gupta Babu seated. He, on seeing me Gupta Babu seated. He, on seeing me said, "sala every time you sent petitions." I said. "I have done nothing wrong." Inspector then ordered the men saying, "Take the sala inside—set him right and bring him out." I was then taken inside the thana lock up. Inspector said, "I shall send you up in a "matwalla case." I was severely beaten inside the thana lock up. I cried aloud saying, "I have been severely beaten. I might die—bettersend me to the Medical College Hospital." Inspector said, "Sala you will be sent to the Lall Bazar Lock-up." The Inspector then gave a paper to the The Inspector then gave a paper to the emadar in his own hand-writing which he wrote in my presence and sent me along with that to Lall Bazar. While in the lock-up in Lall Bazar, I asked the jemadar to send me to hospital. The jemadar called the doctor. The doctor examined me. The me. I told the doctor that I was arrested on a charge of drunkenness. He smelt my

mouth.

To the Counsel.—I think I was arrested on account of the cocaine case, in which the Inspector wanted me to get a woman's release and spoil the case against her. That case was disposed of two or three months ago. Inspector Babu got angry with me, for my not having complied with his request. I was not drunk nor I had taken any intoxicating drink on the day I was arrested. The case of drunk-enness against me was dismissed by the second Presidency Magistrate. Inspector Gupta, Bakra Khan, one Jemadar and Mr. Fagleton of the Excise Department gave evi-Fagleton of the Excise Department gave evi-

dence against me.

Cross-examined by Babu Farak Nath, amongst other things, he said I have nine previous convictions against m

Babu Tarak Nath submitted that the man was a registered old offender.

Here a photo was shewn to be witness and he said that it was not his proto. No hath of his was taken in jail.

photo of his was taken in jail, that he had been sent to jail f on a charge of theft. That

Dr. Alla Bux examined said : ound marks of violence on the person . the complainant. I asked the Jemadar what was complainant. I asked the Jemadar what was the charge against the man. I examined the complainant and I did not perceive the smell of liquor in his mouth. He was not drunk when I examined him. I told the Jemadar that the man was not drunk. Complainant complained of pams on his side. I asked him how he got the pain. He said that the police had assaulted him. I did not ask him who that policeman was?

was?

Cross-examined said.—I passed the examination from the Temple Medical School,

Tarak Babu.—Do you go to a woman's lace in Machoa Bazar?
Witness.—Who says that? (laughter in

Tarak Babu.—I say.
Witness.—Will it be true simply because [Here the Court asked the Interpreter to explain to the witness that if he would speak in that tone, his place could be the lock-up.]

Witness continued.—I asked him to si
the challan to me. I can't read at
being night blind. I saw the ch
the morning. I did not ask
read it out to me.
Q.—Did you notice any

the challan? Ans.—I saw the

He said:
being by
The

from

Court.—Can Alla Bux read without

Court.-In fact he had no specks at Ans.-He borrowed my specks to read. (laughter in Court.)
Witness continued.—Complainant said that he had been assaulted. After his examination the matter was adjourned for further evidence.

JAPAN AND PLAGUE.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Kyoto, June 24.

It is generally believed in India that
Japan got rid of the plague by a wholesale
massacre of rats. In this land, too, the popular belief was like that till the beginning Kyoto, June 24. pular belief was like that till the beginning of the war. Later information exploded the belief. It would, perhaps, produce a thrilling sensation, when the startling revelation be made that the killing of rats was one of the preparations for the Russo-Japaness war. It was arranged long before that the Japanese army should land in Manchuria at a moment's notice. It was also churia at a moment's notice. It was also arranged that the soldiers should be carefully protected from the terrible cold there. fully protected from the terrible cold there. Shoes, blankets, overcoats, etc., etc., were prepared. But no satisfactory means for protecting the ears could be devised. By a master stroke of genius, somebody suggested that rat's skin would be the best for the purpose. And immediately orders were issued that anybody bringing a dead-rat would get a sum of money equal to an anna. The reason given out, certainly, was that it was meant for exterminating the plague; but the practice did not stop and professional rat-hunters continued to earn money even after the plague, after an money even after the plague, after an ephemeral stay, had left Japan to find some suitable soil for its growth. Very few peope knew what all this meant until the transportation to Manchuria of cart loads of rat's skin ear-caps solved the mystery. The practice continues even now and it affords a means of living to many a Japanese who is unfit to do anything harder than

The conditions for the prevalence of plague in any place are not that there should be rais and mosquitoes, but that there should be ill-fed, ill-clad, and millions of starving be ill-fied, all-clad, and millions of starving human beings. Japan is not such a country and it is impossible that the plague can establish a footing here. Does anybody believe that if plague-stricken Indians be sent to every town of England, the number of Englishmen catching the infection would exceed a few hundreds?

The real cause of the plague is not that there are rats in India—they are many more in Japan—but that there is starvation. Rats and, if the former can be massacred, what means is there for annihilating the latter? As long as the present system of British rule in India will continue, so long there will be famines and pests. It is not by killing innocent black rats, that you can

by killing innocent black rats, that you can root out the plague out of your land.

There was a proposal emanating from Allahabad, and it was supported by the leading Indian paper thereof, that there should be fixed a day of public prayer for the plague. It was, perhaps it might be still, though that God through some miracles would transform the plague germs into some still, though that God through some miracles would transform the plague germs into some volatile substance, which, at one breath, would ascend up to the skies, never to appear again. I really don't know whether these gentlemen meant anything serious. If they did I beg to suggest one means of carrying out the idea. If prayers there must be, if at every moment my countrymen are to fold up their hands, and look up to Heaven for succour, if appeal to Providence is the dominant tune even in the political music of India, if my countrymen

dence is the dominant tune even in the political music of India, if my countrymen really believe that

"More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of," it is but meet and proper that the prayer should be offered in the right direction. It must be offered to the God in whose power it is to banish the plague from India. This God, as far as I have been able to find after careful survey is not the compiners God. a careful survey, is not the omnipresent God generally known as God; He is not the God of the Bible; He is not the God of the Koran; He is not the God of the Vedas; He is not the God of the Ramayana; He is not the God of the Mahabharata; He is not the God whose son was Christ; He is not the God whose friend was Mohammad; He is not the God who incarnated as Narsingha and saved the life of Prahalada; He is not and saved the life of Prahalada; He is not the God who used to go every morning to the door of Raja Balli; He is not the God who incarnated as Parasurama; He is not the God who led the expedition to Lanka; He is not the God who was present in the battle field of Kurukshetra; He is not God who is at Jagannath; He is God whom Moses saw; He who sleeps in the sea of the God around whose to dance and sing His praise dance and sing His prai to point out rightly, the ed by Angles

THE MU

Our readers wou ross assault and Murree by a Germa and a menial servant servant of a promit Rawalpindi Bar and by the Boy Magistra scant courtesy agains and procedure alike. was made against the decision to the Sess pindi, Mr. H. Scott the following order the Magistrate was ing the complaint P. Code. He was that Bodh Raj not kitchen could not section 448, I. P. caused it was not under section 95, tion 504, he was cuse of ignorance not even been sum case for a proper end it to Mr. Powell. the Assistant Comn his opinion so stro Smith, Sessions Ju the 10th instant Mr Magistrate, recorded complainant, and or monses against all jaw-splitting name, h hearing on the 17th

NEWS

Excessive heat Peshawar and Now There have been nin among British troop

The rainfall is ve throughout the Sibs hat there has been Golahat district are of rain fell in a show be highly beneficial

The Lieutenant Go Province received a last at Benares soli assistance in promoting krit and improving the the local Sanskrit Colle promised.

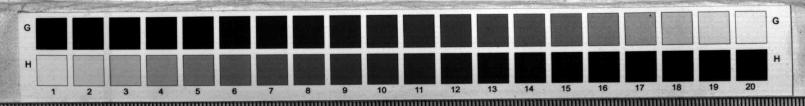
Lord Kitchener's Gurka been disposed of as follows:—Rs. the Dogras, including widows and ers; Rs. 58,000 to the 1-1st and Gurkhas for the regiment, including and properties; Rs. 30,000 to Gurkhasioners; Rs. 26,000 personal grants to cers, and almost Rs. 2,600 to the 7th Gukhas.

Mazagan (Morocco), June 26.—A message has been received by the authorities here from the lawless bands in the vicinity that unless the persons who have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Mr. Madden, the Austrian Vice-Consul, are immediately set at liberty a general massacre of the Europeans in the town will follow. town will follow.

According to the "Canton Times" the Japanese Government have recently appointed a delegate to travel through China, Korea, and Manchuria, in order to study the agricultural and commercial conditions of those countries, with a view to the extension and consolidation of Japanese trade and commerce with them. He will apparently call first at Shanghai on his way down, and thence proceed direct to Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Fuchow, Shanghai, Soochow, and thence to Kongking and Hankow. When he has finished his work in China he will visit Manchuria, and return to his native country via Korea. country via Korea.

The question having been raised as to whether the sons of agriculturists joining schools in the Punjab from Native States and other provinces should be granted the concession allowed to agriculturists under the Punjab Education Code in regard to the payment of fees, it has been decided by the Government of the concession should in furnish the concession should to all agriculturists e rule in question trists attending the be exempt for of fees e-cept ats of Angiorates shall

28



rrespondent.)

Jurigram, July 22. de by Babu Girish practising Muktear s at Kurigram, in High Court against erjee, the Sub-divie, have, I see, al-in the "Patrika." uted again and instance of the S. party had to run to have the cases sferred from the hort, the Muktear due to his having

f the S. D. O. as April 1904. other Muktears Babu Bhabataran, egal practices prematter was how-erence of the Govhat 'time forward, s Bhabataran and ery much strained. e S. D. O. and the r widened by the which he records High Court.

ousehold and elserial prisoners. Total Coronation e been spent for and this matter tice of the school Chunder. ler had to protest

to protest against O. in getting the

Babu Bhabataran each other and the them in hajut and test against it. Chunder with other committee outvoted

D. O. in the matter

he S. D. O. in not

the local latrine

essed a desire hat ive a farewell enterng 2nd Munsiff and Babu Girlsh Chunder hereupon got so much tear that he went to the Maharaja of Cossim-Muktear Babu Girish as, to dismiss the Am-Muktear

2nd May last at about 9 .m., Babu Bhabataran Chatterjee apanied one Lobhi Mistri, a carpenter, to the police station where Lobhi brought complaint of wrongful confinement a complaint of wrongful confinement against the petitioner and a servant in the employ of the Maharaja of Cossimbazar named Borij. On 9th May Borij entered appearance in the Court of Babu Bhabataran Chatterjee and prayed for bail. On 13th May, the police reported the case to be true and at once warrants were issued against the petitioner and Borij by Babu Bhabataran. On the same day, the police returned the warrant on the ground that Bhabataran. On the same day, the police returned the warrant on the ground that both the accused had absconded and an order was passed on the same day by the said Sub-divisional Magistrate directing the attachment of the petitioner's moveable properties and the issue of a proclamation against the petitioner. Fearing that he would be put to "hajat," the petitioner in 15th May surrendered himself before the District Magistrate of Rungpur.

The Muktear then moved the High Court and got the case transferred.

The troubles of the Muktear did not end here. He had again to seek the protection of the High Court. In the petition filed before their Lordships it is set forth unat the S. D. O. himself collected materials against the Muktear. I do not know what

against the Muktear. I do not know what explanation the Magistrate has submitted, but I give here some extracts from the peti-

"That on the morning 1905, that is to say your petitioner's appe Sub-divisional Magis to Malbhanga an

P. C. That your petitioner has also een informed that the case has since then en sent to the Police for further investi-

"That the said alleged complainant Bijoy Poddar is an inhabitant of Malbhanga where the said Babu Bhabataran Chatteree had gone on the previous day and your petitioner believes that the said complaint was brought at the instance of the said Babu was brought at the instance of the said Babu Bhabataran Chatterjee himself, whose object is somehow or other to put down your petitioner and to bring him into disgrace, and thereby to satisfy the grudge which the said Babu Bhabataran Chatterjee bears him. That the said grudge seems to have been intensified by the fact of the above Rule No. 55 Misc of 1905 having been issued by this Hon'ble Court on the applica-Hon'ble Court on the applica-tion of your petitioner as also by the fact of your petitioner having filed a letter written by the said Babu Bhabataran Chatterjee to your petitioner's employer Maharaja Monindra Chandra Nandi in the

o do with and had no connection whatever with the said Bijoy Poddar within the last 7 or 8 years. That about 7 or 8 years ago, your pet. remembers to have given some advice to the said Bijoy Poddar relating to some of his affairs; and your petitioner believes that the charge purporting to have been brought under Sec. 406 I.P.C. against your petitioner is not a bona fide one brought by the said Bijey Poddar, but is one brought at the Instance of the said Babu Bhabataran Chatterjee, who has used a non-bailable section with the object of carrying out his determination to put your pet to the "bajat" which determination bad et. to the "hajat" which determination had een frustrated by the order of this Hon'ble

"That on the 19th June 1905, your pet, out in an application to the said Sub-divisional Magistrate through his pleader Babu Barada Kanto Sen, praying for certified copies of the petition of Bijoy Poddar, of his statement on oath and of other priceedings in the case and stating that these copies were necessary for the purpose of ourt as stated above. copies were necessary for the purpose of mabling your pet. to move the Hon'ble Court for a transfer of the said case. That he said Sub-divisional Magistrate refused the said application for copies on the same lay. That certified copies and true translations of the said petition and of the formal application for copies with orders passed there upon are hereunto annexed and

marked B. B. and C. C. respectively.

That your petitioner has also been informed and verily believes that since the

TWO CAPE COLONIALS.

F INDIGESTION BY MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP, AFTER THREE YEARS OF SUFFERING.

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Magistrate Babu Bhabataran Chatterjee has been collecting other materials against your pet. with the object of bringing other eriminal charges against him, and that since the said 8th June 1905, the said Sub-divisional Magistrate has examined more than 100 witnesses, some at his own residence, some in the Court, (but within closed doors) and some in the Muffasil. That your pet is not aware of the nature of these proceedings nor as to what further persecutions the said Sub-divisional Magistrate intends to subject him to, but it appears from an original summons dated he 10th June addressed to a witness Shafatuila of Tannurbhita, which has been obtained from the said Shafatulla that the said Subdivisional Magistrate is collecting evidence probably with a view to proceed under Sec. 110 Cr. P. C. against your pet. That the said original summons and a correct translation thereof are hereunto annexed and

Chatterjee to your petitioner's employer faharaja Monindra Chandra Nandi in the bove Rule.

That your petitioner has had nothing connection with these intended future proceedings are being examined privately and that all papers connected therewith kept by the said Sub-divisional Magistrate strict-ly secret and your pet apprehends that the object of the said Sub-divisional Magistrate is to keep these proceedings ready at hand to enable him to arrest your petitioner and put your pet. to the "hajat" as soon as he appears before him either in connection with the said case under sec. 406.

I. P. C. or for any other purpose."

ENGINEERING TRIUMPHS.

engineering achievements. Two objects are in view, the accomplishment of which will porbably rank among its most colossal undertakings—the Panama Canal and the conversion of the power of the Victoria Falls into electrical energy. With regard to the canal, preliminary inquiry drags its slow length along. Quite recently two alternative plans have been submitted by Mr. Lindon W. Battes, which, it adopted, would entirely alter the scheme. One of these would involve the construction of two large lakes and a canal joining them, the lakes and canal being 20ft. above sea-level, whereas The twentieth century will be one of great canal being 20ft. above sea-level, whereas the project hitherto favoured is that of a work at sea-level all through. Those who favour the new plans reckon on completing the work in gight years are against the work in gight years are against the search of the work in gight years are against the search of the work in gight years are against the search of the work in gight years are against the search of the work in gight years are against the search of the searc the work in eight years, as against the ten years which have hitherto been allowed Mr. Bates estimates that his design would save \$85,00,000 (£17,000,000). The unfortunate experiences of the French Panama Company should warm the American people against too much reliance on either time or cost company of the company of t outed for this enormous undertaking.

BUTTERFLY AT SEA.

Captain C. B. Anderson, of the steamship "Italian Prince," writes to the "Newcastle Chronicle," stating that when on a voyage to Capetown, at a point 200 miles from the coast of Africa, a butterfly came on board his ship. It seemed quite lively on the wing. He could not catch it, but from a distance of 10ft. he could see that the colour, was a mixture of grove and colour was a mixture of greys, and the spread of wings about 2½ in from tip to tip. He also noted a number of the common house fly having come on board about

The Japanese Consul-General in New York in commenting the exports of states that the falling off is not due to the effect of the war, nor has the Japan Government plated an embargo on the shipment of the crude rities with a view to controlling the refer product throughout the world's markets, but there is a genuine scarcity of the crude of in Japan and Formosa. In the late the camphor district was inunded and, in addition, the trouble with the nate tribes hindered the industry. In Japan also there was a scarcity due to the Japan also there was a scarcity due to the fact that shortly after the enactment of the monopoly law the compensation paid by the Government was lower than the former market price, and manufacturers in Kobe consequently produced less. The Government medtates the planting of many more camphor trees in order to satisfy the demands of the foreign markets.

"No Doctors Treatment

In my distant village home, and the consequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pate amaciated and uncared for in my own home.

—Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHIATIKTA BASIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial and other periodical fevers which will do way with the necessity of calling a doctor will cure him throughly at a nominal

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Hooghly Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hooghly, July 24.

WIFE MURDER.

Before Mr. G. K. Deb, Sessions Judge of Hooghly one Adhor Bagdi, aged about 45, iving at Seojan Bagan, Chinstrah, Hooghly, stood charged with having murdered his wife, Radha Rami, aged about sixteen. Radha used to live with her maternal grand-mother Sourovi at Barra Borsa, a rillage paur Mugra (E. J. R.) On the night grand-mother Sourovi at Barra Borsa, a village near Mugra (E. I. R.) On the night of 17th April last the accused went there to pay a visit to his wife. At midnight she got up from his side, and under the pretext of answering a call of nature went out of the house. The husband suspected the fidelity of his wife, and when the latter came back the former remonstrated with her for her faithless conduct towards him. A quarrel ensued between the couple in the course of back the former remonstrated with her for her faithless conduct towards him. A quarrel ensued between the couple in the course of which the accused is alleged to have inflicted three deep cuts in the stomach of the deceased with a sharp-edged knife. She cried out to her grand-mother that she had been stabbed by her husband when the accused took to his heels. On receipt of information the Police came in and took the wounded woman immediately to the Imambarrah Hospital, Hooghly, for treatment. The next evening, at about 7 p. m., she expired from the effects of the injuries she had received. Dr. Crawford, the Civil Surgeon of Hooghly, who held the post mortem examination and inquest touching the death of the deceased, was of opinion that she dies of peritonitis due to tearful gaping wounds on her person. Subsequently the accused was arrested and put on his trial on a charge of murdering his wife before the Joint Magistrate of Hooghly who held a judicial enquiry into the case and on a prima facie case being made out, against the accused, commuted him to the Sessions. Here he was found by the Jury guilty of simple hurt. The Sessions Judge dissenting from this verdict has referred the case to the hurt. The Sessions Judge dissenting from this verdict has referred the case to the Hon ble High Court for final disposal.

A CASE OF BIGAMY.

This case, in which one Saddulan Bibi, This case, in which one Saddulan Bibl, a young married girl, aged about 22, was once tried at the Hooghly Criminal Sessions in May last, under Sec. 404 I.P.C., was remanded by the High Court to the Sessions Judge of Hooghly. The case came on for hearing again before the present Sessions. The facts of the case will bear repetition. The facts of the case will bear repetition. They are as follow:—The accused woman, when she was 14, was given away by her father Bhadressur in marriage with a man at Hitaghur. When she attained her puberty she was brought by her husband to his house where she lived with him for some time. Thus two years elapsed after they were wedded when she sued her husband for the recovery of her dowry in the court of the second Munsiff of Sealdah. A year more, and she left her husband's protection. A criminal case was instituted in the court of the Sub-divisional Officer of Barrackpore who ordered her restoration to the aggrievwho ordered her restoration to the aggrieved husband. But she again ran away and married one Jallnah of Champdany near Baiddabati during the life time of her first husband. She pleaded guilty to the charge and threw herself on the mercy of the court imploring the Judge in all her earnestness to pardon her on the expression that she was prepared to go back to her former husband and live with him quietly. She was awarded two years' rigorous imprisonment.

HOT SOUP ON THE BATTLEFIELD. Following the new long established mple of Russia the French military ample of Russia the French military authorities are proposing to adopt the "Kitchen Waggon." At present the system is in the experimental stage, and no definite type has been decided on; it is hoped, however, that by the next manoeuvres public competition will have produced a satisfactory solution to the problem. According to the specifications the apparatus is not to weigh more than 1,100 pounds, and is to be capable of preparing 300 litres of soup and 60 of coffee, and to be strong enough for service in the field. The premium offered for the successful competitor is 2,000 francs, which is to include the price of the apparatus.

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